PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,458—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1898.

Milkmaid BRAND
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
Milk

SHIPPING.

P. & O. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER "CARTHAGE."

THE "CARTHAGE" from LONDON is due to arrive at Bombay at 7 A.M., on SATURDAY, 12th instant, and will proceed direct into the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 4 Shed. Landing Passengers and Baggage there.
Bombay, 8th November, 1898.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* SUTLEJ	6164	A. Symons	12 h Nov.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Keating	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5127	C. Gadd	26th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	17th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5157	C. Gadd	31st "
			1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	7th Jan.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	11th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	18th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th September, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanza	3,836	1st Dec. 1898.
IMPERATRICE	T. Rossovich	4,212	1st Jan. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,695	12th Nov. 1898.
MORAVIA	E. Mecozzi	3,503	12th Dec. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Ballen	4,351	3rd Dec.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 4, 1898.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
Dec. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,000	10th Nov., 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 395.	Rs. 180.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 six months Rs. 900 ; nine months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can break their journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th November, 1898.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 13, 1898.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berths carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 11th November, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th November, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on the 11th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 10th November, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 2nd December, 1898.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 10th November.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 25th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Delagoabay, Beira and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 1,971 tons, on or about 9th November.

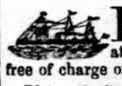
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields, Fortnightly departures from Singapore.
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th November, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
SYDNEY	4,222	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1898
OCEANIEN	4,219	Schmitz	20th Dec. 1898
ERNEST SIMONS	4,707	deMaubeuge	17th Jan. 1899
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	X.	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
SALAZIE	4,255	Sellier	17th Nov.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to

O. RUINAT, Agent.
Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—84, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all, NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 380.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same forwarded economical.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

CHAMPAGNES.

ONLY HIGHEST CLASS BRANDS STOCKED.

	Cash. Per Dozen. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Per Dozen. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Per Dozen. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Per Dozen. Pts. Rs. a.
Doyens and Co.'s Extra Dry	77 8	41 0	87 0	46 0
Giesler's "For India" brand	76 0	40 0	85 0	45 0
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	78 0	41 8	87 0	46 8
Perrier Jouet's "Finest Dry"	70 0	37 8	78 0	42 0
Do. do. Reserve Cuvee	76 0	40 0	85 0	45 0
Pommery & Greno's Extra Sec.	79 0	42 0	88 8	47 0
Superior Sparkling Saumer	41 0	23 0	46 0	26 0

COMPLETE WINE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS,

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA"
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 1
Rs. 20-8 per 10

"COMPOSIA" Esp
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in

"COMPOSIA" Imperatri
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICA

McDOWELL & CO., LD

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE CIGARS ARE EXPECTFD SHORTLY AND ORDE
ARE NOW BEING REGISTERED.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple inform, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF W LES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,

LIMITED,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

THE LEADING CYCLE. FORTY THOUSAND

PREMIERS were built and sold by the Premier Cycle Company, Limited, in 1897, and the DEMAND for them far EXCEEDS that for any other Cycle in the World.

REPUTATION PREMIER. NAME PREMIER. BICYCLES PREMIER.

THE following 1898 MODELS are Stocked and can be had for cash, or on the Instalment System.

	Cash. Rs. a.	12 instalments. Credit. Rs. a.
The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo"	250 0	23 0 per month.
The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo"	275 0	25 0 do.
The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300 0	27 12 do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330 0	30 8 do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330 0	30 8 do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410 0	38 0 do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410 0	38 0 do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450 0	41 8 do.
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450 0	41 8 do.
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450 0	41 8 do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410 0	38 0 do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330 0	30 8 do.
The Girls' "Premier' Helical Safety Model "N"	275 0	25 0 do.
The Youths' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "M"	250 0	23 0 do.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

CIGARETTES—BEST EGYPTIAN.
JUST IMPORTED.
DIRECT FROM CAIRO.

S" CIGARETTES.
PPED. In Air-tight Tins of 100. Rs. 4-4 per Tin.
Per 1,000 Rs. 40.

Y AND POONA.

OF
RATION
T VITAL
RATOR
reliable remedy, restoring all
nd acting immediately
ARMLESS STIMULANT
AND POWERFUL TONIC.
nvaluable for Busy Men, Hard Workers, Convalescents and others.
This remedy has no equal, and will often Prevent a Breakdown in Health and afford thorough restoration.
Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

NUTRITION.
HIGHEST CONCENTRATION.
KEMP'S
EXTRACT OF CHICKEN
(By LIEBIG'S PROCESS)
Is the most nourishing Meat preparation, yet of such delicate character that it is freely taken and retained by patients who reject food of every other kind.
FOR INVALIDS, INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND ALL OF WEAK HEALTH.
Re. 1-12 per Jar (not in Tins).
SUPERIOR TO ANYTHING IMPORTED.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough ; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 23, 1893
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis ; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis ; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.
BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.
G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that an AUCTION of TIMBER and SANDALWOOD will take place commencing from the 5th DECEMBER, 1898, at the Hallyal Depot of the North Kanara District 7 miles from Alnavar Station, on the S. M. Railway.
2. The probable quantity of Timber and Sandalwood that will be put up for sale is as follows :—

TEAK	8800 tons of 50 cubic feet each.
BLACKWOOD	800 tons.
JUNGLEWOOD	350 tons.
SANDALWOOD	4 khandis of 560 lbs. each.

3. The Timber will be arranged in lots, and put up to Auction at an upset moderate price.
4. 25 per cent. of the purchase-money must be paid at the time of sale.
5. Further information will be given at the time of sale.

E. G. OLIVER,
Divisional Forest Officer, N. D., Kanara.
Divisional Forest Office, N. D., Kanara, Camp Belgaum, 10th Sept., 1898.

TO LET, for the ensuing COLD and HOT WEATHER :—
BLUE VALLEY HALL, Mahableswar.
TYABJEE LODGE, Mahableswar,
CHOWK HALL, Matheran.
RAHAT MANZIL, Matheran.
Apply to—
BUDRUDIN TYABJI, Esq.,
Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.
SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand ; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.
BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.
DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.
TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)
FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.
FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick
"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.
ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.
BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.
NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.
COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at low rates. Special terms for large contracts, Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CRESTS AND MONOGRAMS ENGRAVED ON STEEL.

	Rs. a.
Crest correctly engraved from	6 0
Crest and Motto	8 0
Crest and Monogram	10 0
Monograms only, from	5 0
Address engraved, one line, any style	4 0
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W. McCONAGHY, Col., I.M.S.,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Karachi, 4th November, 1898.

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Ally Sloper's Half Holiday	Overland Mail
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Black and White	Pearson's Weekly
British Medical Journal	Pick-Me-Up
Catholic Fireside	Punch
Catholic Times and Opinion	Queen
Engineer	St. James'
Engineering	Saturday [illegible] Budget
English Mail	Sorapji [illegible] Review
Field	Sicotsman
Forget-Me-Not	Sketch
Golden Penny	Spectator
Graphic	Sporting and Dramatic News
Home News	Tablet (Catholic)
Home Chat	Times (London)
Illustrated London News	Tit-bits
Invention	To-day
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Ladies' Pictorial	Vanity Fair
Leader	Westminster Budget
Leslie's [illegible]	Woman's Life
[illegible] Weekly	World
[illegible] Weekly	

MONTHLY MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

Cassell's Family Magazine	Leisure Hour
Chambers' Journal	Macmillan's Magazine
Cornhill Magazine	Month (Catholic)
Contemporary Review	National Review
English Illustrated Magazine	Nineteenth Century
Family Herald	Pearson's Magazine
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FOR SALE.—Smart ENGLISH CART, by Windover for Horse. Price Rs. 650 or offer. Apply to "L," care of this paper.

WIRE COVERS—in all sizes. New stock just to hand. Prices greatly reduced for THIS WEEK only. Disappointed Customers apply early, SHROFF BROTHERS.

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WANTED TWO HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS in the Palitana State. Salary from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 according to qualifications. Retired First-class Civil Hospital Assistants preferred. Apply sharp to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, PALITANA, with testimonials.

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RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—"The Proprietor has fed us better than we have been fed in any Indian Hotel and altogether we have been most comfortable A. M. Pr—(t) Major, 9th Bo. Infantry."

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MATHE[illegible] mention[illegible] in the most con[illegible] are all well furni[illegible] cellent accommoda[illegible] ST. ELMO No. 2, [illegible] and further particu[illegible] Hotel, Poona.

GENUINE A[illegible] OIL, 150°, sold [illegible] York, at their Godowns, at[illegible] and Co., Ld., Messrs. P[illegible] Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-[illegible] Mr. F. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2, p[illegible]

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Old Secretariat Building, where the kit is removed for sale, the valuable French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts and others, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, windproof lamps, real Persian and Brussels carpets, China table ornaments, pictures, etc., the property of Mr. W. MERRETT, Officiating Postmaster-General.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Tallackchand Javerchand—

1 parcel marked T. J. No. 30, containing 7 bundles button pearls, weighing 1360 carats.

1 parcel marked T. J. No. 42, containing 1 bundle, 96 drilled pearls and 1 bundle 193 drilled pearls, both weighing 184 1-4 carats.

1 parcel marked T. J. No. 35, containing string pearls, 3 bundles, 41 strings, 1722 pearls, weighing 654 carats.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE NEAR MUSJID BUNDER, IN CAZEE SYED STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will by Public Auction, on the spot, by order of the mortgagee, Runchordas Sunderjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Ludha Sunderjee, in exercise of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated the 14th day of April, 1893, the right, title, and interest of the said Ludha Sunderjee in the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate and being near the Musjid Bunder, in Cazee Syed Street, without the Fort, and in the registration sub district formerly of Mandvie and now of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 232 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 35 and now under Ward, B, No. 1365 Nos. 136-40, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 710, new No. 6021, old Survey No. 519, and new Survey No. 2583, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Cazee Syed Street, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the house of Shri Nathji Maharaj, and on or towards the south by the house of Natha Jadhavji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply Messrs. Matubhai and Jamistram, Solicitors, at their office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF 100 BALES HESSIAN CLOTH.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, by order of Messrs. Birkmyre Brothers, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Kessowjee Purshotum and Co:—

Ex s.s. Bancoora.

100 bales, each about 1,000 yards, Hessian cloth, 45 inches 14 ozs., Hastings Mill, August shipment.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers, and a deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, near Thakordwar, Girgaum Road, the surplus stock-in-trade of Messrs. John Benshaw and Co, consisting of fancy goods, crockery, enamelled ware, bird cages, toys, lamps, stationery, glass cupboards, show cases, &c.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES SITUATED AT NEPEAN SEA ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, without reserve, by order of Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Ardeshir Cursetjee Palloni Powvalla, the undermentioned properties in two separate lots, under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee in several indentures of mortgage, both dated the [illegible] February, 1898.

[illegible] two [illegible] of [illegible] with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being near the Musjid Bunder, in Cazee Syed Street, without the Fort, and in the registration sub-district formerly of Mandvie and now of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 232 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 710, new No. 6021, old Survey No. 519, and new Survey No. 2583, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Cazee Syed Street, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the house of Shri Nathji Maharaj, and on or towards the south by the house of Natha Jadhavji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply Messrs. Matubhai and Jamistram, Solicitors, at their office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

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A WORD TO MOTHERS ON THE FEEDING OF THEIR INFANTS.

Extract from the *Housewife Annual*, 1896-7.

"THERE is not, perhaps, a more important question for a mother who is unable to nurse her infant than the selection of a suitable food as a substitute for that designed by Nature. Sometimes starchy foods are given to young infants which they are unable to digest, and as a consequence, instead of thriving, they remain thin and puny; and there are cases where fatal effects have followed such injudicious feeding. How important, then, for mothers in selecting a food to make sure that it is one upon which reliance may be placed!

"*Judging from repute, as well as from many excellent medical and private testimonials, the infants' food prepared by Messrs. Josiah R. Neave & Co., of Fordingbridge, may conscientiously be recommended.*

"A mistake may easily be made in classing this food with ordinary starchy foods, the use of which for young infants is to be deprecated. In a report of Dr. A. Stutzer, the well known analytical chemist of Bonn, who is director of the Chemical Laboratory of Rhenish Prussia, it is stated that the microscopic examination of Neave's Food, well cooked with milk, showed that no regular cellular structure of the vegetable constituents' origin could be recognised, and that the starch contained in the uncooked food was made fully digestible by cooking; and as regards the proportion of flesh-forming albuminoids and the bone-forming salts, there exists a perfect uniformity between Neave's Food and mothers' milk. A further important testimony to the value of this food, as relating to the matter in question, has been given in the *Medical Magazine*, edited by Dr. George J. Wilson, M.A., which states that the starch is so split up that after cooking no evidence of its presence can be detected by the microscope; thus doing away in this particular instance with the objection that foods containing starch are not digested by very young children; and the fact that numerous children have been brought up from birth upon this food, with the best results, is the strongest proof of the correctness of what is stated. The *Lancet*, the *Medical Journal*, and other well-known medical magazines have spoken in praise of Neave's Food, also many eminent doctors in this country, as well as in Germany and America."

Neave's Food

OVER SEVENTY YEARS' ESTABLISHED REPUTATION.

Best & Cheapest

In 1-lb. Patent Air-Tight Tins.

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Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,180
Commercial Bank of India.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	8 p.c.	98
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Agra	1,20,000	25	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	3 pr. ct.	295

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Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	900
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	170
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	90
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	18	180
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvRs12½	192½xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs10	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	750
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	450xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs30	355
Hingoll Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	Rs15	140xd
Kumgaum	240	450	450	Rs 60	460
Mahura Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	195xd
Maydenapura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	600	600	53	70
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 4	70
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	395
Mummar M	100	250	all	15	245
New Istar	600	600	600	dvd Rs50	545xd
New Indian	80	125	125	Rs 15	157½xd
Prince of Wales	100	500	0	30	385x d
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	0	370
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,000xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	835
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	195xd
Volkart	-	0'0.		Rs 75	1,025xd

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B. B. and C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	..
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Prantej Ry.	...	350	350	4 pr. ct.	300
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	-				

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Ahmedabad Adv	700	1,000	000	Nil	75
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	375
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	40
Aurungabad S. & M. Co., Ld	318	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	80	al	9 per ct.	
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	250	Rs. 15	185xd
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,00	dvdRs.1	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	50	dvdRs.2	520
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,00	...	500
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,00	dvdRs.5	525
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Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.1	1,365
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	635
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,00	dvdRs.5	815
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	2	630
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Nil	455
Jooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	675
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	810
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	805
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.2	240
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Express	2,100	500	500	dvd Rs 10	505
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	900
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	5.0
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	630
Howard and Hallooghe	1,500	500	500	25	550
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	55	1,415
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	380
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	820
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	dvd 35	
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	625
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	385
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	240
Jamshed Manufacturing Co	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	185
Jewraj Ballon	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	700
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	30	375
Khandelsh	750	1,500	1,000	dvdRs.3.	700
Khanagaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	8.0xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	585
Looodd	2,500	100	100	7 1-2	212
Lord Reay Mills	445	1,000	1,000	35	800
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,030
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.10	3,100
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gunbunge)	8,400	500	500	15 pr c.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2,220xd
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co, Ld.					
Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs.10	
Massagon	5,000	250		dvdRs. 5	98 1-4
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.6	1,800
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.1	
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	900	1,000	1,0	Nil	pa 325
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. ?	400
Oriental	5,722	625	625	dvd Nil	325
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5	1,057 xd
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	715
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs1	1,000
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5	7 5
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	1,900
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs5	950
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Mahratta	1,219	250	250	dv Rs.12	320
Sun. Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.5.	250
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	15	240
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.2	625
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvdRs.15	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	30	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	350
Vaishnav Lukhmidas Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	530	1,000	1,000	Nil	242
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	475
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.	250
Wadia Mills	1,600	1,000	1,000		

UNDER the heading "England in Africa," Dr. Karl Peters has addressed the following communication to the *Tagliche Rundschau* :—"The victory of Omdurman, the last link in a chain of well-planned and ably-executed operations, bestows on Great Britain the empire over the whole Nile valley, for the French post at Fashoda and the garrison of the Congo State at Lado will hinder only very temporarily the connection of the Uganda Protectorate with the Anglo-Egyptian dominion. Dongola, Atbara, Omdurman are the three *etappes* of a campaign which demonstrate as much the brilliant military genius of Sir Herbert Kitchener as the inexhaustible excellence of the British soldier when he is placed under proper leaders. The British flag floating over the ruins of Khartoum is its conclusion, and this means that Africa, from the source of the White Nile in the Victoria Nyanza to the entry of the great river into the Mediterranean is incorporated with the British Empire... If we observe British policy in Africa, as on the whole globe, we are compelled to admire the tenacity with which it pursues its aims, and the cool daring with which it assumes risks and responsibilities before which weaker natures recoil."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 4m. Sun sets, 5h. 23m. High water, 0h. 53m., 8-20a. Low water, 0-50m., 1-53a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Karachi and Sind per extra Patrick Stewart, will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. to-morrow.—Mails for Verawal, Mangrol, Porbandar, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi and Sind per extra, Amra, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m., on Friday, the 11th instant.

SHORTHAND CLERKS.—Messrs. Edulji Merwanji Mehta and Hormusji Jamsetji Mistri, clerk in the firm of Messrs. Wadia and Gandhi, solicitors, have obtained Elementary and Theory certificates respectively in Phonography from Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, London.

A FLOUR MERCHANT CHEATED.—Gopal Hirji, a Hindu flour merchant keeping his shop at Duncan Road, reported on Monday to the police that a Mahomedan who gave the name of Cassum Ebrahim, residing at Kassai Moholla, came to his shop on the 2nd instant and induced him to deliver twenty-seven bags of flour valued at Rs. 290, and asked him to send his servant for the money. The complainant's servant on going to the Kassai Moholla discovered that no man answering that name resided there.

THEFT ON BOARD A SHIP.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Custodio Minguel Fernandes, a pantryman on board the s.s. Caledonia., was charged with theft of tins of jam, prunes, sugar and other articles of food of the value of Rs. 37, and Mahomed Osman Mahomed Boodan, a mail packer, with receiving them knowing the same to have been stolen. It appeared from the evidence that on the morning of Thursday last the accused No. 2 was seen carrying a bag by one Gabriel De Souza, a storekeeper, who having inquired as to its contents, the accused said his clothes were in it. But the bag being a heavy one, De Souza's suspicions were aroused, and on opening it the theft was discovered. The accused was afterwards given in charge of the police, who found on inquiry that the first accused had stolen the property and given it to No. 2 for custody. The Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced each to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE PARSEE CHARITY TRUST FUNDS.

A VERY bulky volume of 703 pages has been published under the authority of the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet Charity Trust Funds for the year Samvat 1952, corresponding with November 1895 to October 1896, giving a detailed account of the several funds and properties under their charge. The present trustees are:—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Sir Dinshawjee Manekjee Petit, Bart., Messrs. Hormusjee Eduljee Allbless, Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Wadia, C.I.E., and Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, their secretary being Shums-ul-Ulama Ervad Jivanji Jamsetji Mody, B.A. The total amount of the several funds in their possession was Rs. 36,14,936 at the commencement of the official year, and at the end it was Rs. 38,48,588, showing an increase of Rs. 2,33,652, during the period under report. The deposit account, that is the sums deposited by members of the Parsi community for various purposes, gives an increase of Rs. 2,13,400. Nine new accounts were added to the existing ones. There are six "gumbars" or religious feasts given to the whole Parsi community in a year, and by turn they are provided by those who have set apart and deposited moneys with the trustees. During the year, the following gentlmen gave the feasts :—Messrs. Cursetjee Furdonjee Parakh, the Hon. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., Ratanjee Cursetjee Wadia, Sir Dinshawjee Manekjee Petit, Bart., Shapurjee Jewajee Wacha, and Byramjee Nusserwanjee Seervai. The blind, the lame and the halt and other poor Zoroastrians get a monthly allowance of from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 each, their number being 476, out of funds set apart for the purpose. Of these there were 376 females and 100 males and 51 were added to the number during the year. The total amount expended on this head was Rs. 18,000. A characteristic feature in this report is, that respectable members of the community, who have become poor, receive some allowance from the Trust funds, the number of such persons being 65, of whom 30 are men and 35 women. Seventy-one widows were maintained at the expense of the trustees, the aggregate amount expended being Rs. 2,712. The funds appropriated to the last three heads are getting low, and the trustees appeal to the community to bestow their attention on this subject. There were 25 Zend and Pehlvi schools in Bombay and the districts for which 46 teachers were employed, entailing a cost of Rs. 4,545. The trustees look after the dead for their decent burial, and the incidental cost came to Rs. 23,076; that is the wages of the corpse-bearers, and the pensions allowed to the widows of those who had done faithful service to the Parsis in the capacity of corpse-bearers. There were 57 such bearers. About 900 persons outside Bombay were given small sums of money just before the advent of the Parsi new year, the total amount being Rs. 8,061. The Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Translation Fund provided Rs. 2,928 for the authors of 16 books, chiefly on religious and historical subjects. There were 37 pupils in the Sir Jamsetjee Zoroastrian School, costing Rs. 4,200 for teachers and Rs. 1,935 for scholarships awarded to pupils. The Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parakh Asylum at Chowpati for housing and feeding poor Parsis, afforded relief in the shape of 200 dinners to the inmates, who numbered 55 persons, seven being females and the rest males. The trustees give help to the relatives of a deceased person, who are unable to defray the funeral and other incidental expenses for four days after the death of such person. It is curious to note in what different directions the stream of Parsi charities flows. The poor Parsi lunatics lodged in the Colaba Asylum receive pecuniary help from a fund founded for that purpose, in addition to the Rs. 20,000 given by the late Bai Dighai Petit for that purpose. A list of 51 donors of Rs. 500 and upwards is given in the body of the report making a total sum of Rs. 1,05,700. The Surat Parsi Charitable funds amount to Rs. 4,99,748, of which a detailed account is given in the report under review. There were 1,189 deaths in 1895-96 in the Parsee community and 1,320 in 1896-97; and during the preceding twenty-six years, the total mortality was 29,390. There were 707 marriages among the Parsis in the year 1896-97. As births are not registered in the books of the Punchayet, this useful information does not appear; but if a system were devised for the purpose the administration report would be complete.

CHARGES AGAINST PUBLIC SERVANTS.

TRAVANCORE is one of those places where, according to popular accounts, corruption in official circles is somewhat inclined to run riot. Last year as many is 291 public servants were charged for different offences committed in the capacity of public servants, but of these only 42 persons were convicted. Mr. Rees, the Resident, remarks with reason that there can be few more serious mistakes than launching into a criminal prosecutions where the evidence is not reliable, and where the offence could be appropriately dealt with departmentally; for failures in securing convictions in such cases have a most demoralising effect, inasmuch as nothing proves so plainly that an offence can be committed with impunity as repeated failures to prove that it has been committed in individual instances. It is also a point to be borne in mind, before a public servant is charged with an offence, that unpopularity in public servants is not infrequently due to their impartial behaviour as tax-gatheers or as excise-inspectors rather than to their vices, and that noisy allegations of crime are not infrequently due to their strictness for duty. With reliable evidence of crime in official quarters, it is assuredly well to bring it home and make the most of it as an example; but to start cases against public ervants on insufficient evidence, with a triumph for he accused man, is a disastrous encouragement to raudulent officials.—*Madras Times*

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th November, 1898.

1. There will be 40-pr. R M L Gun drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-quarters at 5-45 p.m. to-morrow, Thursday.
2. The Signalling Class will parade in front of the High Court at 6-45 a.m., to-morrow, Thursday, for inspection by the Adjutant.
3. The Committee of the Carbine Association and Spoon Competitions will meet at the Club, Apollo Bunder, at 6-30 p.m., to-day.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 9th November, 1898.

1. The Battalion will parade for a march out at the Gymkhana, end of the parade ground at 4-30 p.m., on Saturday, the 12th instant.
2. The Prospectus of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association has been received and may be seen at Head-quarters.
3. Targets will be ready from 7 to 8 a.m., on Friday, the 11th instant, at the Revolver Range of the 21st Bombay Infantry, Marine Lines, for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.
4. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to D Company :—No. 4051 Vol W G R Alfrey and No. 3193 Vol W H Myers.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

PLAGUE MEASURES IN BOMBAY.

WITH reference to the plague measures adopted in Bombay by the acting Municipal Commissioner, the *Rast Goftar* observes: It is satisfactory to observe that Mr. Harvey, the acting Municipal Commissioner had issued a memorandum, clearly indicating the nature of the measures which have been adopted by him for dealing with the plague in this city. Just at this moment the daily returns, both of the plague and the total mortality, are on what may be called the downward line, and the fear entertained a few weeks ago that the plague was getting the upper hand has now subsided a little. Bombay is just now full, and the native communities are taking it all quietly and seem to have quietly accepted the plague as if it were one of their usual evils. Those, however, who are immediately responsible for the health of the city are wideawake, and have been vigilantly watching the course of the disease. Though just now the state of things has assumed a hopeful aspect, yet there is knowing what the cold season, when it sets in, may bring forth. The last two years have shown that plague finds its congenial season in Bombay in winter. We are glad that inoculation is being encouraged, and that the heads of the different communities are moving in the matter and popularising it.

PROFESSOR HAFFKINE'S PROPHYLACTIC LYMPH.

Referring to the meetings of the medical profession to discuss the present position of Professor Haffkine's prophylactic lymph, the *Indian Spectator* states: The medical profession of Bombay met twice during the last week for the purpose of considering the present position of inoculation as a preventive remedy against plague. We are glad they have moved in this direction, and shown a tendency to do something more than merely glance at the figures given, and be carried away by bias or prejudice. The figures themselves require a good deal of sifting, and it is very important to make an inquiry into the precise manner of collecting the figures, as they have been furnished to us from Dharwar, Hubli and other places. There are reasons, indeed, why, a close scrutiny is necessary, specially into the figures of the latest experiments; for we observe that they go to show, on the one hand, a far greater immunity for the inoculated, and a much greater havoc amongst the uninoculated than was found to be the result of the first experiments with the serum, in Damaun, Lanowlee, Poona and other places.

LORD CURZON'S SENTIMENTS TOWARDS INDIA.

Commenting upon Lord Elgin's statement that India had been won by the sword, and would be retained by the sword, if need be, the *Indian Spectator* writes: To judge from the summary telegraphed out to India, Lord Curzon's sentiments towards this country appear less pronounced than those of his worthy predecessor. Whilst the latter reminded us, the other day, that India had been won by the sword and would be retained by the sword, if need be, the Viceroy elect is content to substitute "justice" for the sword as means of maintaining the Empire. This may, practically, come to six of one and half a dozen of the other. But Lord Curzon starts with a distinct advantage in his favour by avowing that he has accepted the Viceroyalty because he loves India. This by no means inconsistent with his desire to secure the boundaries of the Empire; the only question is as to the cost. In spite of a prosperous year before us, we doubt if India can bear any further strain on her already crippled resources.

The *Gujarati* writes: Lord Elgin's incautious and unwise declaration of the doctrine of force in the government of the Indian Empire has naturally called forth adverse criticism. A speech, which contained a word of sympathy for the people and at least impliedly recognized this doctrine, has easily lent itself to unfavourable comment. Lord Curzon's utterance on the subject at a farewell banquet given by old Etonians stands in somewhat pleasing contrast with that of the retiring Viceroy. He said he had gladly accepted the Viceroyalty, because he loved India. This is, indeed, a very noble sentiment, and we shall not mar its beauty by subjecting it to invidious and rigidly severe analysis of the complex causes and motives that prompted the acceptance.

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE OF BOMBAY.

The native papers have been commenting upon the appointment of the new Chief Justice of Bombay. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* remarks: So Sir Louis Kershaw has been the fortunate individual who has been selected to fill the vacant Chief Justiceship of the High Court of Bombay. We have nothing to say against the appointment. Sir Louis is entirely new to the country, having only been appointed six months ago to the Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court in the place of Sir John Edge. The new Chief Justice is well spoken of in quarters competent to pronounce an opinion on him. But he comes entirely inexperienced about Indian matters, and it is to be feared it will be some years before he will be able to be fully conversant with Indian cases such as are generally decided in our Appellate Court.

The *Gujarati* remarks: Sir Louis Kershaw, the Chief Justice of the North-West Provinces High Court has been appointed Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court. His Lordship takes up the new duties after six month's experience of judicial work at Allahabad. As a lawyer, he has had considerable professional experience in the North-Eastern Circuit. He is about 54 years old and is presumably bred up in the best traditions of British Courts. All this ought to mean mature judgment, judicial independence and dignified bearing on the Bench. It must also mean that the relations of the Bench and Bar will be pleasant, and harmonious during his tenure of office. He has been described to be a man of good sense, perfectly straight who will not play to the gallery, and withal a very kind hearted gentleman. This is a very excellent testimonial to start with.

THE M. A. HISTORY COURSE.

The *Rast Goftar* thinks that the debate on the M. A. course at the last meeting of the Senate should teach a lesson to the parties concerned: The debate on the M. A. history course last month in the Senate of our University will, we hope, teach a lesson to the parties concerned. To the Syndicate, the chief party concerned, it will show that the Senate is in no mood to be trifled with, and that it will not accept blindly schemes which bear on the face of them signs of haste, discord and insufficient knowledge of the wants of our students. As to haste it appeared very odd that, after waiting for more than five years, the Syndicate should have forced the hands of the Committee it had appointed, and asked it to submit its final report in a week or two. Father Bochum, one of the members of the Committee, was thus put in the somewhat anomalous position of signing the report, and yet appearing to be dissatisfied with it.

THE DURANT TRIAL.

Most of the vernacular papers are glad that the Durant trial at the fourth Criminal Sessions has terminated. The *Indian Spectator* says: The decision in the protracted and unpleasant trial of Clive Durant for extortion and conspiracy could hardly have come as a surprise on those who had watched carefully the later developments of the case. Not that it is quite a case of a persecuted and innocent man having come out of a trying ordeal, with his character and reputation fully vindicated and re-established. Clive Durant's antecedents are not unknow to us in Bombay; and there was force enough in the contention of Mr. Macpherson, counsel for the prosecution, that a man with his education and ability being in the desperate straits, in which Durant himself admitted he was, and a man who kept company with persons whom he himself characterized as liars, thiefs and renegades, could not possibly have any claims to be considered, as he is claimed to be, a hero or a champion of the interests of the general investing public as against the tyranny of unscrupulous capitalists and self-seeking managers. But Durant has escaped mainly because the charge against him rested on the evidence of persons who were much more unworthy of credence than even he was.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* writes: The Durant case came to a close on Saturday week, and the result has been, as was generally anticipated, in favour of the accused. Mr. Durant and the other defendants have been acquitted, and, practically, the verdict of the jury is a condemnation of the prosecution. As regards the other defendants, Messrs. Coovergi and Dady, it seemed that they were quite innocent of the charge and ought not to have been dragged into court. Anyhow, the presiding judge, in his summing up, a *full* report of which it is to be hoped will be published in pamphlet form, remarked that their evidence, given as witnesses on behalf of Mr. Durant, was straight-forward and honest. It is a fortunate circumstance for them that they have escaped the clutches of their influential and monied pursuers. Popular sympathy was with them and that sympathy found full vent on their acquittal.

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THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 8TH OF NOVEMBER, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratios of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June, to date.	Variation 1st June to date.
Lahore	30·086	Calm	1	81·6	46·2	58	...	...	...
Sirsa	30·058	SE	7	83·3	47·3	41	...	...	...
Delhi	30·065	E	1	79·7	50·5	46	...	0·31	+0.31
Agra	30·050	SE	3	83·0	51·4	50	...	...	...
Cawnpore	30·014	NE	2	85·6	59·0	55	...	0·5	...
Allahabad	29·989	ENE	3	85·0	62·9	59	...	0·23	+0·20
Jhansi	30·045	Calm	2	83·0	50·7	54	...	0·3	+0·21
Jacobabad	30·846	Calm	1	86·5	41·0	6	...	...	...
Karachi	31·019	NE	8	87·4	59·9	30	...	...	-0·03
Jeypore	30·077	NNW	3	82·0	51·2	33	...	...	-0·01
Ajmere	30·094	Calm	2	79·4	48·3	47	...	...	-0·31
Deesa	29·955	ENE	11	91·2	56·1	20	...	...	-0·02
Ahmedabad	29·908	NE	7	90·2	54·1	24	...	...	...
Bhuj	29·953	ENE	12	88·3	58·5	61	...	...	...
Rajkot	29·898	E	7	89·9	60·9	15	...	...	-0·12
Ghadechi	29·868	ENE	9	79·6	65·2	48	...	...	...
Veraval	29·831	NNE	6	93·6	70·3	33	...	...	...
Neemuch	30·023	NE	6	82·3	57·3	66	...	...	-0·03
Indore	29·957	NE	4	82·3	59·1	65	...	...	-0·08
Sangor	30·005	NE	9	80·7	60·1	69	...	...	-0·08
Jubulpore	29·938	NNE	3	81·9	63·3	72	...	...	-0·13
Hoshangabad	29·955	ENE	7	85·2	66·2	66	...	...	-0·18
Khandwa	29·930	ENE	9	88·2	65·6	64	...	...	-0·12
Raipur	29·91	NE	5	79·7	64·7	66	...	...	-0·37
Nagpur	29·83	ENE	5	85·3	72·1	60	...	...	-0·43
Amraoti	29·883	ENE	12	87·6	70·8	57	...	...

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 8.

THERE was a drop in Consols yesterday in London, of 3-16 per cent., making the price 109-1-2. French Rentes fell off 1-4 per cent., to 101-3-4; and Paris Exchange on London declined 1-2 centime, to 25·34 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 113 1-2; while 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities advanced 1-16 per cent. to £61 11-16. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 3-4d. Discount on Short London Bills. at 3 months' sight was quoted at 3 5-8 per cent.,, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 3 3-8 per cent. Some £100,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. Bar Silver was 1-8d. lower in value, at 28d. per oz.; and in New York 5-8 cent, at 60 3-4 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being unchanged at 4 83 dollars.

For Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed the quotation yesterday was 37 3-4s. per 416 lbs. November-December shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal, in an easier market; for Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed, 37 1 2s. per 4 6 lbs., November-December shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal, market easier; for Brown Rapeseed, 34 3-4s. per 416 lbs., November-December shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market easier; Linseed, 37 3-4s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment, to Hamburg, sellers via the Canal, in a dull market.

Prices both spot and for arrival were unchanged in the Liverpool Cotton Market. The day's sales were 10,000 bales; and the Imports, 36,000 bales. The market closed steady, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The Manchester market closed steady.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton continued at 5 5-16 cents per lb., and February Futures at 5·16 cents; May Futures advanced 1 point, to 5·29 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 91,000 bales.

Our local Cotton market continues dull in tone. There were no purchases reported on account of shippers; but the Mills bought 100 bales Akola at Rs 128 per candy, 800 Khamgaon at Rs. 128, 100 Chaligaum at Rs. 124, 100 Pachora at Rs. 126, 100 Julgaum at Rs. 118, 100 Akote at Rs. 127 1-2. For "Good" Broach, March delivery, Rs. 147 is quoted; for "Good" Bhownugger, may delivery, Rs. 129; for "Fully Good." Bengal for January, at Rs. 121.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are dull with but a small business passing at current prices.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,751	bales.
Wheat	42,454	cwts.
Linseed	11,600	"
Rapeseed	7,405	"
Gingellyseed	14,234	"
Poppyseed	2,640	"
Castorseed	2,446	"
Rice	2,889	"

FREIGHTS.—Some 900 tons are reported booked per Hansa Line s. s. "Braunfels," for Antwerp, at 18s. 9d. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—Rates opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 31-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a moderate enquiry for Demand, and a fair amount of business was done in Bank Paper, forward delivery. Merchants' Bills were scarce, only a small amount being placed at 1s. 4 1-8d., and the market closed quiet as follows:—

	per. Rupee.
Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 3 15-16d.
" Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight...	1s. 4 5-32d. to 1s 4 1-8d.
Francs	1·70 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Quotations opened at 93 5-16 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 93 1-2 for the Settlement in a weak market, but closed a little easier at an advance of 1-16 per cent. in both positions.

SHARES.—Hingunghat Mill are Rs. 20 lower, Connaught Rs. 10, Currimbhoy and David Rs. 5 each; Empress are Rs. 5 higher. Tapti Valley Railway have advanced Rs. 2 1-2.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 13-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	109 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	101 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61 11-16
Bar Silver	28

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes, arrived here yesterday evening.

Nov, 8.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Japan, (extra), left here on Saturday for China direct.

PORTSAID, Nov. 7.

The Hall Line steamar Branksome Hall, left here yesterday evening.

The Hall Line steamer Hardwick Hall, left here this afternoon.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall, left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, Nov. 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray, arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa, left here this afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental, arrived here, from Colombo, this morning.

ADEN, Nov. 8.

The B. I. S. N. Company,s steamer Matiana, left here day before yesterday evening.

NAPLES, Nov. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, left here this evening.

The N. Y. K. steamer Muke Maru, left Tuticorin for Singapore, on the 7th instant.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida, left Hongkong for Bombay on the 5th instant.

The M. M. s. s. Laos, from Bombay, 25th October, arrived at Marseilles on Tuesday, the 8th November, at 8 a.m.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 1st November, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 25th October, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 25. Rs. A. P.	Nov. 18. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,90,00,000 0 0	2,90,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	88,50,000 0 0	88,50,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,29,18,278 13 2	1,74,54,254 12 6
Other Deposits, &c.	4,75,53,297 7 4	5,07,13,918 4 8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	15,04,327 4 1	6,65,229 3 6
Sundries	25,06,651 0 5	26,30,108 3 2
	Rs. 10,04,32,514 9 0	10,03,13,510 7 10

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	52,10,573 0 0	52,86,363 0 0
Other commercial invests.	70,04,691 0 0	69,88,494 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,61,47,457 4 11	1,55,72,579 5 7
Accounts of Credit do.	2,16,81,944 8 3	1,93,20,951 2 5
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,04,85,140 2 3	1,95,77,440 4 3
Balances with other Banks	5,11,914 6 6	4,37,765 11 1
Bullion	1,494 4 0	1,387 12 0
Dead Stock	13,11,435 14 9	13,11,594 2 11
Stamps	9,373 6 6	10,083 1 6
Sundries	15,35,851 5 3	15,24,869 10 2
Cash, &c., at Head Office	80,93,947 8 7	1,23,41,829 7 9
Do. at Branches	1,77,39,585 11 1	1,79,39,951 13 2
	Rs. 10,04,32,514 9 0	10,03,13,510 7 10

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	7,36,289	Dec.
Do. at branches	17,27,665	do.
Other Deposits	31,60,631	Inc.
Post Bills	6,39,098	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank Investments	59,790	Inc.
Loans	5,71,878	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	24,60,983	do.
Mercantile Bills	7,07,700	do.
Cash at Head Office	33,47,882	Inc.
Do at Branches	2,00,365	do.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 8th November, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	7	3	23 p.m.	21	13
Teheran	8	2	9 p.m.	..	34
Suez	8	2	55 p.m.	...	2

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 8th November, 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	49	...	1
" Karachi	...	11	...	1
" Madras	...	38	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

KHAMBATA—November 8, at Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay, Jeejeebhoy Kekhosroo Khambata, Secretary, Framjee Petit Mills. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROUGHTON—October 29, at Rangoon, the wife of T Delves Broughton, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

McINTOSH—November 2, at Mazdehee Tea Estate, South Sylhet, the wife of A McIntosh, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HENDERSON—SHIRLEY—October 22, at Doonsgiree, Ranikhet, by the Rev A E Brown-Constable, John Douglas Henderson, of the Doonsgiree Tea Estate, to Mary Helen, daughter of the late Thomas Shirley, of London.

HICK—GILKES—October 27, at Stephen's Church, Kidderpore, Calcutta, by the Rev C Scott Anstey, Albert Henry Hick, son of the late Rev James Watson Hick, of Byers Green, Durham, to Mary Emma Gilkes, youngest daughter of the late Edgar Gilkes, of Grange-over-Sands, Lancashire.

DEATH.

TILLEY—November 1, at Fort, Allahabad, very suddenly, Rita, Esther Maria, the beloved wife of R W Tilley, Bengal Ordnance Department, aged 22 years and 10 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*" ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1898.

SOME eight months since the Municipal Corporation, finding that the cost of the Plague Measures prescribed by Imperial authority for Imperial purposes totalled up to nearly thirty lakhs, that its balances were exhausted, that it was heavily indebted to the Presidency Bank for over-drafts to meet current expenditure, and that the new taxation required to re-establish an equilibrium would exhaust the borrowing powers conferred by the Municipal Act, naturally considered that such burdens, imposed by exceptional legislation to meet a quite exceptional state of things, should be shared by the Port Trust. That body is most directly interested in delivering the trade of the Port from the plague visitation which at one moment seemed to threaten its extinction. It was largely, even mainly, to allay the alarm of Foreign States which found expression in quarantine and other vexatious restrictions, that the Secretary of State and the Government of India resolved that the Municipal machinery prescribed by the Municipal Act, should be superseded by the drastic provisions of the Epidemic Diseases Act, and replaced by a Plague Committee presided over by a Military Officer of exceptional energy. The result of the change of administration was perhaps more marked in the phenominal increase of expenditure, than in the degree of success obtained in ridding the city of the plague. But that is not the question now to be discussed. Extraordinary expenditure was incurred under the Epidemic Diseases Act to meet a quite exceptional visitation, and the Municipality had as litttle to do with the administration of the money thus expended as the Port Trust. Mr. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner, having carefully gone into the whole question, considered that having regard to the vital interest of the Port Trust in measures taken to deliver Bombay from the plague, which threatened the very existence of the trade of the port, that twenty per cent. of the cost of the plague operations should be charged to the Trustees. That view was submitted to Government in a letter from the President of the Corporation, a copy of which was in due course transmitted to the Trustees with a request for an expression of their views. That communication was made on the 18th March. The Trustees took some time to frame their reply. On the 2nd August they wrote, utterly repudiating any claim on the part of the Municipality to a contribution from them towards the cost of plague measures, incurred, or to be incurred. Such a claim was set aside at once as wholly inadmissible, and indeed contrary to law.

In a vigorous letter Mr. Dumayne, Secretary to the Trust, called the attention of the Government to the fact that the respective functions of the Municipality and the Trust are clearly defined by the Legislature. It devolves on the former to take "measures for preventing and checking the spread of dangerous disease. Such measures, on the other hand are entirely foreign to the purposes for which the Trust was constituted, the Trustees' powers being limited to undertakings necessary for the accommodation of the trade and shipping. The expenses of the previous epidemics of dangerous diseases, such as small-pox and cholera have therefore been invariably borne by the Municipality. No claim has previously been made for assistance from the Trustees' revenues on the ground that the maintenance of a good state of health in the city benefited the trade of the port, and apparently the only reason why the claim is made now, is that the Municipal finances are temporarily embarrassed by the heavy and unprecedented expenditure incurred in dealing with a new epidemic of a very serious character. But whether the expenditure on measures of the kind be large or small it is wholly Municipal liability, and the Trustees would be exceeding the scope and intention of the Act under which the Trust is constituted, if they appropriated any of the funds to such uses. The claim is therefore at the very outset of the enquiry found to be opposed to the law as it stands." This plausible presentment of the matter is by no means so conclusive as it may appear at first sight. All previous epidemics were dealt with by the Municipality without troubling the Port Trust, because they were of the kind contemplated by the Legislature when the Municipal Act was passed. The plague was so exceptional a visitation that the Government of India passed a Special Act giving extraordinary powers to the local government, the carrying out of which incurred expenditure beyond all previous experience in dealing with epidemics. As the resources of the Municipality were practically exhausted in a twelvemonth after the new regime was introduced, it was natural and reasonable that the Municipal authorities should apply to Government asking that the burden should be shared by the Government itself, and by the Port Trust. The hesitation of the Government to contribute has yielded to the exigencies of the case, at all events so far that it has placed ten lakhs to the credit of the Municipality, the final adjustment of which is a matter for future consideration, and has supplemented that exceptional assistance in an exceptional emergency by an additional contribution, to be expended for plague purposes at the discretion of the Bombay Government.

Why should the Port Trust, pass by on the other side? Why argue that the law "as it stands" is opposed to such a claim? The law as it stood before the Epidemic Disease Act changed it, did not authorise the Plague Committee to draw on the balances and the revenue and the credit of the Municipality, to save the trade from which the Port Trust draws a magnificent revenue from possible extinction. Having presumably profited by that expenditure, or at all events having believed and hoped that they would profit by it, why should the Trustees refuse to share the burden thus unexpectedly thrown on the Municipality? They argue that two years of famine and plague diminished the revenue of the Trust by four lakhs and a half, and that their reserves are reduced. It is not said that they are exhausted, and replaced by a yawning deficit. They own to a princely revenue of forty-five lakhs, one-half of which is derived from land and house property of great and growing value. That half of it is considered absolved from any responsibility for exceptional plague expenditure, because it pays the usual rates on rental to the Municipality, and unoccupied land is also taxed. The Acting Municipal Commissioner has no difficulty in showing that this latter argument is altogether misleading. One-third of unoccupied lands is exempted from rates, and two-thirds of the rates levied on the remainder is remitted. A further contention is, that the six lakhs asked for will constitute a burden on the trade of the city, and would consequently be harmful, by discouraging merchants from sending produce destined for foreign markets to Bombay for shipment. There is no reason in the nature of things why, with a revenue of nearly fifty lakhs, any particular sum should come out of one-half of the total income, leaving the other untouched. Nor is it self-evident that it would be retrograde to make trade contribute to the cost of freeing the port to which it resorts from plague, the continued presence of which would close all foreign ports against produce passing through Bombay. Mr. Harvey, in the report to the Corporation which we reproduced on the 7th instant, takes the paragraphs of the Trustees' letter in detail, and shows that they are altogether mistaken in their assertion that the only reason the Municipality made a claim, was that the city finances were embarrassed. The embarrassment was caused by extraordinary expenditure for precautionary and suppressive measures, prescribed by special legislation wholly outside the provisions of the Municipal Act, to meet a danger threatening the trade of the city, and endangering the health of countries in direct communication with Bombay. Nor is it correct to say that a contribution of six lakhs would have to be recouped by an additional impost on the trade of the Port, seeing that the money would be easily procured from the cash balances, to be repaid by the increment of revenue that may be looked for when trade revives. In any case a small loan would provide the money. A lakh a year will shortly fall into the Trust through diminution of interest charges. It is of course quite natural that the Port Trust should demur to paying six lakhs as a contribution to plague expenditure. It is equally reasonable that the Municipality should seek to spread the hideous expenditure over as wide an area as possible. The Government, holding the balance impartially, will doubtless find no difficulty in providing the Port Trust with the powers necessary to enable them to meet a claim which, if not legal as the law stands, can be easily made so. The moral claim is not contested by the Trustees. They take their stand, like sensible men, on their legal right, and on that only.

THE enforced peaceable habits of the Rajputs are gradually bringing them to the level of the less-warlike races of India, and the Administration Report of the Rajputana States Political Agency is a record of the progress of education and sanitation just as any other. But that there are still the makings of brave soldiers in Rajputana, no one can for a moment doubt. The Rajputs furnish a substantial contribution to the Imperial Service troops. The services of the Jeypore Transport corps in the Tirah campaign are fresh in the memory. They started fully equipped in September of last year and served throughout the operations, the Government of India subsequently expressing warm appreciation of the corps' services. The Jodhpore Imperial Service Cavalry were attached to the Reserve Brigade at Rawalpindi. But, unfortunately, with the exception of the small detachment sent to the Khyber, however, they were not required for active service. Sir Pratap Singh served on the staff of Sir William Lockhart and received a slight wound. But there are other Rajput troops than those sent to the front. Ulwar has both cavalry and infantry in the Imperial Service which continue to make good progress in efficiency and discipline, whilst the Bikanir camel corps is practically unique, and ranks first among the Imperial Service Troops of the year in marksmanship. But military ambitions have given place to civil, and now the States seem to vie with each other as to which shall make most progress in the amelioration of the condition of its people. Railway lines and telegraphs connect the states with British India, and not only afford a welcome means of inter-communication, but conduce to their better Government. Dacoits have been put down. Irrigation has been extended, and the finances of most states have been put on a satisfactory basis. In some of them the treasuries are empty. But this is owing to outlay on works of public utility and the extraordinary expenditure incident on plague and famine, and not to the extravagance or mismanagment of the chiefs or their ministers. In Kotah for example, though the finances of the State are good, owing to extraordinary expenses, the charges exceeded the income of the year. Of the deficit, the bulk, between six and seven lakhs, was paid towards the construction of the Goona-Bara Railway, which will eventually amply repay the chief's outlay upon it. In other states education and sanitation have received due attention, especially the latter, owing to visitation of plague. As Surgeon-Colonel Adams points out, the Rajputana border was extensively exposed throughout the Bombay epidemic to plague infection on account of its position. Moreover, the enterprising character of the Marwari takes him all over India to engage in trade; and although these traders spend most of their lives abroad, they keep up houses and family-connections in their original towns and villages in Rajputana. Consequently when plague broke out in Bombay and the Deccan, their return in thousands was only what was anticipated, and extensive observation camps had to be arranged all along the lines of rail and road, as well as outside the cities, towns and villages throughout the province to ensure their thorough disinfection, and prevent their carrying the germs of disease into their houses, either in their persons or clothes. Occasional deaths from plague occured among the refugees and finally indigenous plague was discovered. Little could be done in the way of treatment, for the stupid theory that the Sirkar wanted the lives of sufferers, and the doctor's touch was fatal, prevailed most strongly in Rajputana. Surgeon-Captain Grant was placed in charge of the infected area after a second outbreak. He encamped at Kalindri, and even when much out of health on one occasion, we are told, he never flinched from his post, nor neglected his arduous daily round. He displayed much tact and patience throughout many disturbances and threatened risings, and he was unremitting in his efforts to relieve the sufferers and prevent the spread of the disease. The plague prevails there no longer.

THE Presidency plague returns for the past week indicate not only fewer attacks but that the infection is of a milder type. While the total of attacks fell only by twenty, that of the fatal cases decreased by 263, the week's figures being 5,907 cases and 4,388 deaths. In the cities the improvement in public health is maintained and the Sind and Northern Division Districts generally remain free. Kaira district is one of the few exceptions, her figures having gone up from four and four to fifteen and twelve respectively. In Thana a slight increase is noticed as also is the case at Baroda and at Aundh. But one or two serious leaps in the figures are noticeable. In Satara for instance the number of attacks and deaths have gone up in a week from 456 and 371 to 938 and 742, more than double the figures shown in the previous week's return. In Belgaum, Dharwar and Cutch, substantial reductions are recorded and these more than counterbalance the increases elsewhere. No Europeans were attacked or died within the week. Bombay city plague deaths are now put down at 29,521; those of Karachi at 5,928 and Poona city, 6,980. Of the district totals Surat shows 5,678; Belgaum, 12,848, Dharwar, 15,808 and Kolhapur 6358.

HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER MARATHON, Captain J. G. M. Field, sailed yesterday for Aden.

SIR LOUIS KERSHAW, the new Chief Justice of Bombay, will take the oath of office, and his seat on the bench of the Appellate Side of the High Court, this morning.

COLONEL G. H. C. DYCE, commanding the Tochi Force, will proceed shortly on privilege leave.

MR. J. P. HEWETT and the English members of the Plague Commission will leave Brindisi for Bombay on the 13th instant.

THE date of the Karachi Polo Tournament has been changed to the 15th November, instead of the 17th November, as advertised.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MORRISON, late of the 18th Hussars, now on half-pay, proceeds in the Verona to Malta on appointment to the staff there.

THE 1st Uganda Rifles, composed of Indian sepoys, were ordered back to Mombassa from the Juba River at the end of September. Presumably they have started once more for Uganda itself.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. YOUNG, I.M.S., has been appointed Principal Medical Officer, Malakand Force, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Charlton, R. A., M.C.

IT has been decided that British Officers of Native Infantry regiments, dressed in red, may wear field caps in all orders of undress; forage caps now in their possession being continued in wear off parade until the 31st of December, 1900.

THE following movements have been sanctioned and will be carried out by rail as early as possible:—A wing of the 4th Bombay Infantry from Ahmedabad to Mhow to be replaced by a wing of the 5th Bombay Infantry from Rajkot to Ahmedabad.

A FIRE occurred on Saturday at Khyar village near Simla, where the Rana of Koti usually resides. The Rana was absent in another part of his State, but his Khyar residence was entirely burnt down, and the damage is reported as considerable.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE LUCK, who reached Bombay on Friday, took over charge of the Bengal Command on the following day at Itarsi and continued his journey to Lucknow, where he makes a brief stay. Sir George Luck in the course of this week pays a flying visit to Naini Tal.

ONE of the questions which still remain for settlement is the strength of the Khyber Militia into which the present Khyber Rifles are to be converted. This is likely to engage the attention of the new Commander-in-Chief at once. The British officers for the Militia have yet to be selected.

MR. FRASER, Officating Secretary in the Home Department, will leave Simla on the 15th instant for Bombay, where he will acquaint himself with the measures now being adopted for the suppression of the plague in the Western Presidency. He will reach Calcutta towards the end of the month.

THE Russian Government contemplates re-arming the artillery with a quick-firing gun. At the present time the Russian army is being armed with a new rifle of the Mannlicher type. In two years the whole army will be equipped with the new weapon, which uses smokeless powder and shoots a steel-cased bullet. The present regulation weapon of the Russian army is the Berdan rifle.

AMONG the many whom this week sees returning to their Indian haunts and Indian harness, writes the "Pioneer", is Mr. W. M. Colvin of the Allahabad Bar—

Insigne maestis presidium reis
Et consulenti.. curiae.

Mr. Colvin has put off the labours of the Legislative Council; but fame does not report that the number of clients who seek his advocacy as a bulwark shows any sign of diminishing.

IT has at last been decided that the tenure of office of future Directors-General of the R. A. M. Corps shall be restricted to five instead of seven years as at present, though the Secretary of State for War will have the power of further extending this period by not more than two years. There has long been a demand for this change, which was urged in Parliament on the occasion of the last medical vote Directors-Generals are, as a rule, somewhat advanced in years on appointment, and thus it happens that the highest ranks of the R. A. M. Corps get out of touch with the generality of medical officers serving under them.

THE total number of deaths registered in Urban Calcutta during the week ending the 15th of October was 213, against 249 and 218 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 108. There were two deaths from cholera against two and nil in the two proceeding weeks; the nnmber is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 13. There were four deaths from tetanus against two in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowelcomplaints amounted to 56 and 27. respectively, against 72 and 38 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 23·8 per mille per annum, against 30·3, the mean of the last five years.

RECENT experiences in Assam, writes the Allahabad paper, tend to confirm the conclusion arrived at by Captain Rogers, I. M. S., to the effect that kala-azar is communicated, not directly from person to person, but by means of the passage through the poison of the disease. Thus persons living in the same house as fever-stricken patients, or in infected villages, are liable to contract the complaint from the poison infecting the soil, to which it has been communicated by the sufferers. In several of the Assam tea estates Dr. Rogers recommendations were carried out, and people living in infected areas, such as coolie lines, etc., were removed to healthy sites which need not necessarily be far removed from pestilential spots. In one of the estates in Nowgong district where kala-azar had declared itself the coolies who were placed in fresh lines were quite free from the disease, and out of a coolie population of 264 not a single case occurred; while in the old infected lines, which were gradually destroyed, the fever continued to prevail. In another estate in the same district 'kala-azar' broke out in the coolie lines, 160 cases occurring out of a population of 240. The unaffected coolies were removed to new lines, and fresh coolies who arrived were placed in these, with the result that there was not a single case out of 416 souls. In a third estate similar results were obtained: and further observations in this direction are being made. It has yet to be discovered how the poison proceeds from the body of a sufferer to infect the earth; but Dr. Rogers is hopeful of eventually solving this difficulty.

THE trade and navigation returns for September which were issued last week, continue to show a great increase in the favorable trade balance, and therefore explain that stability of exchange to which we have now become so accustomed. During the first five months of the financial year this favourable balance of trade was almost entirely due to an increase in exports; during the sixth month however it was the diminution in imports more than the increase in exports which predominated. The imports of merchandise for the month are given at Rs. 539 lakhs, being Rs. 60 lakhs less than last year and Rs. 126 lakhs below 1896. The imports of gold and silver also show a great falling off, the figures for the month being Rs. 92 lakhs, against Rs. 244 lakhs last year and Rs. 143 lakhs in 1896. The exports for the month were also somewhat higher than in the two previous years and are given at Rs. 843 lakhs (inclusive of treasure), which is Rs. 107 lakhs above last year and Rs. 13 lakhs above 1896. The balance of trade for the month works out Rs. 211 lakhs in favor of India, while last year it was Rs. 109 lakhs against India, and in 1896 Rs. 21 lakhs in favor. Turning now to the first half of the financial year, which the September returns complete, it will be found that the exports have totalled over 60 1-2 crores of rupees, being 13 crores ahead of last year and 8 crores above 1896. Imports came to 40 1-2 crores or a 1-2 crore of rupees more than the previous year and 2 crores above 1896. The balance of trade in favor of India for these six months comes to the almost unprecedented sum of 20 crores, being 13 1-2 crores in excess of last year and exactly double the favourable balance of 1896. This ought certainly to be sufficient to explain the stability of exchange, but that this large excess of exports over imports is due to the closure of the mints there is no direct proof.

THE Sirdar will require a good constitution to get through the engagements already announced. An official instruction reached the Mayor of Dover, Sir William Crundall, with reference to the Sirdar's arrival at Dover, which is fixed for Thursday next, Oct. 27. Since the announcement of the intended reception at Dover, the Mayor has received from all parts of the country applications for permission to witness or take part in the procession.

AMONG the many banquetings which await the Sirdar on his return to England from Egypt, one of the most interesting, so far as Service circles are concerned is that to which the very exclusive "Senior" United Service Club intend entertaining his lordship at the famous old building in Pall Mall. Among those who have signified their intention to be present are their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Cambridge.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Standard* writes:—The following true story may throw further light upon the Archbishop's views. On Father Mackonochie's death a few years ago the present Vicar of St. Alban's, Holborn, had a Requiem Celebration of the Holy Eucharist for the repose of his soul. The present Archbishop heard of it and sent for Father Suckling, who was addressed thus: "And pray, sir, why did you not invite me?" The Vicar replied. "Because we did not think your lordship would attend a Requiem Mass." The point is in the rejoinder, "I do dot complain of what you call the Supper of the Lord: what I do complain of is your bad manners."

THE carrier pigeons did not prove altogether a success in the war between Spain and America. About 50 per cent. of the birds released by the ships on the Cuban coast went astray, tempted, it is supposed, by the delicious fruits of Cuba and Southern Florida, which were more attractive than the United States Government rations. The failures, however, are not decisive against the pigeon post, but point rather to the importance of training the birds in the region and climate where they will be employed in war. The patrol boats on the northern coast of the United States, where these new conditions did not arise, released many birds, and found that nine out of ten arrived at their destination.

THE London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" says:—I hear that the first Cabinet Council of the autumn recess will be held immediately before Lord Mayor's Day, probably on Saturday, Nov. 5. The Cabinet meetings for the settlement of the business of the next session of Parliament will commence about a fortnight later. The principal measures at present in the minds of Ministers are, as I have before stated a Secondary Education Bill and a London Municipalities Bill. The first is already prepared pretty much in the form in which it was placed before the House of Lords last session, but the Municipalities Bill is still in embryo. Nor is there very much affection for the scheme, in spite of the frequent and insistent demands of the London Municipal Society that something shall be done to wipe out their defeat at the last County Council elections. In any case, the Bill is hardly likely to be placed in the hands of Mr. Chaplin. That Minister will have more than enough with the Food Adulteration Acts Amendment Bill and a possible London Water Bill.

AN offical report has just been issued from Washington of the total number of deaths among the officers and men who were engaged in the war with Spain. The actual force, including naval and military, which took part in the operations numbered about 275,000, and the total amount of deaths amounted to 2,910, or slightly more than 1 per cent. By far the greater part of the mortality was due to sickness, no fewer than 2,467 having succumbed to disease. What the result would have been had the Spanish Government allowed Marshal Blanco to offer a stubborn resistance at Havana may be imagined. The medical and sanitary arrangements in the America camp were as bad could well be, whilst the men were utterly unseasoned and unused to campaigning work. The lessons of the late war ought not to be lost on our own military authorities. We see now how essential it is that the sanitary and medical arrangements of an army in the field should be as prefect as possible. It is only too evident that civil practitioners suddenly got together for the purposes of a campaign are almost worse than useless unless there is a thoroughly efficient military medical organisation to direct their movements and operations. As it is in the combatant branches so it must be in the departmental. There must be a competent staff of highly-trained administrative officers. The American had not these. Hence their bitter experiences in Cuba.

THERE seemed to be no country in Europe where the Czar's proposal has been received with more apparent heartiness than in Germany. The Kaiser welcomed it with effusion. The press, with a few exceptions, has praised it with one accord. But after having delivered themselves of the conventional compliments that are necessary when the master of many millions proposes anything, the diplomatists and the journalists have shrugged their shoulders, and with astonishing unanimity declared that "nothing can come of it." Germany supports the proposal from considerations of German interest. It would not do to offend the Czar by criticising harshly a benevolent proposal emanating from him; and then, again, if by a miracle it did come to anything, it could only improve the security of Germany, by strengthening the guarantees for European peace. From a military point of view Germany never felt herself more absolutely secure than she does to-day. For them there is no more any question of Alsace-Lorraine. Anything, therefore, that gives more stability to the *status quo* strengthens Germany and increases the composure with which she can contemplate perils on her western frontier. The French general staff appears to the Germans to have gone to pieces completely in the confusion over Dreyfus, and M. Deroulede and his patriots appear for the moment to be the most effective allies Germany could desire in keeping guard over Strasburg and Metz.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MAJOR MARCHAND REGRETS THE EVACUATION OF FASHODA.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Major Marchand, speaking at the French Club at Cairo, said he was deeply sorry for the official abandonment of Fashoda, but the French of Egypt, if few to-day, would be numerous to-morrow, forgetting nothing and abandoning nothing.

THE KHARTOUM RAILWAY.

Orders have been placed with various British firms for material for the Khartoum railway and bridges.

BRITISH NAVAL ACTIVITY.

Nov. 8.

Naval preparations by Great Britain continue to be made and much speculation has been aroused as to the object thereof.

The German and Austrian Papers attach grave significance to the activity of the British Admiralty.

BANQUET TO LORD CURZON.

INDIA THE PIVOT OF THE EMPIRE.

Nov. 7.

Lord Curzon speaking at a banquet given in his honour at the Royal Societies' Club this evening said he was glad and proud to assume the Viceroyalty because India was the pivot and centre of the Imperial System.

He referred to Afghanistan as the glacis of the Indian fortress, and said the secret of dealing with the tribesmen is to treat them as men.

His lordship eulogised the bravery and loyalty of the native troops, and added that we hold India by the aid of her own sons.

WOUND PENSIONS IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

Nov. 8.

Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, has sanctioned the proposals of the Government of India to place Commandants, seconds in command, and Adjutants of Indian regiments on the same footing regarding wound pensions as British Regiments.

A DOUBLE MURDER AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

A woman and man were murdered at Moocheepara, one being the wife of the murderer and the other the man with whom she was living. Their assailant who escaped, is well-known to the police, having about four months ago come out of jail where he had been for a year for cutting off his wife's nose. Since then the woman, who is about thirty years of age, went to live in a house in Moocheepara where the murdered man also lived. The husband, on release from jail, made several attempts to induce his wife to return to him, but she refused. About 8 a.m., he yesterday visited her and tried to persuade her to go back to him. She still refused, upon which he took up a dao and struck her some violent bows, killing her on the spot. He rushed out of the house with the dao, and finding the man seated on the foopath near the house selling vegetables, savagely attacked him, inflicting injuries which made him unconscious. A number of passers-by witnessed the attack, but the man was defiant and no one ventured near him. He eventually escaped, and no trace can be obtained of him. Superintendents Johnston and Mitter, with Inspectors Ellis, Major, and Banerjee went to the spot fallowed by Mr. Paget, Deputy Commissioner of Police. The woman was found dead in the house and the man was picked up in the street unconscious and taken to the Medical College Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. The dao, with stains of blood on it was found near a tank in the neighbourhood. The murderer is still at large, but the police hope to arrest him soon, as he is well-known.

ANNUAL PRIZE MEETING OF LOCAL VOLUNTEERS.

It has been decided to hold the annual prize meeting of the local Volunteers this season on the 25th February, and 4th and 11th March. In addition to the Calcutta Light Horse the Cossipore Artillery Volunteers, Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteers, and the 1st and 2nd Battalions, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles the third Presidency Battalion, Calcutta Volunteers Rifles, who have hitherto been debarred from competing will owing to the amalgamation scheme, compete. An unusually large number of prizes will be awarded—over one hundred—including those presented by the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor. On the 11th March the Viceroy's and Lieutenant-Governor's prizes, and twenty-eight others, will be shot for.

THE LATE COLLISION ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

TRIAL OF THE DRIVER, GUARD AND BRAKESMAN.

POONA, Nov. 8.

The case against Driver Bomonjee, head guard Daniel and brakesman Fernandez, for colliding special mixed troop train with the goods train at Karabgaon on the morning of the 13th ultimo, came before Mr. Pratt, First Assistant Collector at Sholapur, to-day. All three were charged under section 121 of Railway Act 9 of 1896. Three native pleaders are defending Fernandez and Daniel; Mr. Brown defending Bomonjee. The G. I. P. R. Company have engaged Mr. Dravid of Poona for the prosecution. The accused pleaded not guilty. Some evidence was taken and the case adjourned till the 21st.

DACOITY IN THE POONA DISTRICT.

A serious dacoity took place in Loni about ten miles from Poona on Sunday night. Some fifteen men, all armed with heavy sticks, assembled in a nullah. The villagers hearing this gathered in numbers, but they were attacked and severely beaten. The villagers decamped, carrying with them a large quantity of jewellery valued at about Rs. four thousand. Mr. Thatcher, Superintendent of Police, has gone there. A dacoity also took place in the village of Pokharapur in Sholapur. The dacoits carried away a large amount of money. The chief constable has arrested eight men with the stolen property.

PLAGUE IN THE POONA DISTRICT.

There were 18 cases and 18 deaths recorded in the Poona district, of which 8 cases 10 deaths occurred in Alandi, and 7 cases and 7 deaths in Chakan. The plague in the Walwa Taluka of the Satara District is bad. The District Magistrate of Satara ordered the inhabitants of Uran to evacuate the place. Ten other villages have also been affected. Plague in the Sholapur district is bad; eight villages have been affected.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 8.

Staff Corps—Colonels J. L. N. Willis, E. Shaw and W. H. Wilkins, also Indian Army Colonels F. H. Thomas and W. P. Harrison have been transferred to the unemployed list.

Captain the Hon. C. G. Bruce, Staff Corps, has been promoted Major for frontier service last year.

The Viceroy's and Bombay Governor's Bodyguards and the Aden troop will be grouped together for purposes of the grant of meritorious service and Good Conduct Medals.

Captains E. C. Freeman, R. A., M. C.. and S. Blacker, R.A., have been granted injury and wound pensions of £75 and L. W. respectively for a year.

Lieutenant Colonel M. Saunders, R.A., Quetta, officiates as A. A. G. for R. A. in India, vice Colonel Stopford, proceeding on leave.

The following appointments have been made to Sir William Lockhart's personal Staff:—Colonel Duff, C.I.E., to be Military Secretary; Captains Haldane, Gordon Highlanders, and Agnew, Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be A.-D.-Cs. and Captain W. J. Beyts, Royal Army Medical Corps, to be Surgeon. The appointment of Interpreter has not yet been filled.

Captain Roome, 6th Bombay Cavalry, has been selected for special employment in the Intelligence Branch.

Captain Fowler, District Recruiting Officer, Jhelum, has been granted one year's leave home.

DELHI CAVALRY CAMP.

General orders relating to the ensuing Delhi Cavalry Camp state that the Commander-in-Chief has sanctioned officers, who can be spared from their duties, being granted permission to attend the manœuvres, provided the State is put to no expense. The Government of India have approved of these officers being considered on duty, and they can thus travel on form E, reporting themselves to the Officer Commanding the Division they join, and being under his orders through out the manœuvres. The dress they will wear will be plain clothes. The Staff of the Director of the manœuvres will report themselves at Delhi on the 1st January next, Divisions concentrating at Umballa and Aligarh respectively on the 30th December, and the first Brigade at Meanmir on the 9th December, and the fourth Brigade at Cawnpore on the 10th December.

The chief Staff Officer and the Assistant-Quarter-Master-General will proceed to Delhi by the 20th December, while Brigadiers, Umpires and Staff Officers report themselves to their respective Divisional Commanders at Umballa and Aligarh respectively on the 28th, the second and third Brigades being at Umballa, and the fifth and sixth at Aligarh on the 30th. Colonel Baden-Powell, 5th Dragoon Guards, takes Command of the 6th Brigade at Cawnpore and marches it to Aligarh, where he assumes command of his own (fourth) Brigade.

Colonel Burton, Assistant Adjutant-General, takes command of the first Brigade at Meeanmir and marches it to Umballa. The Senior Veterinary Officer of each Division takes administrative charge of the Division in addition to his other duties.

RIOT AT SANGLI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SANGLI, Nov. 8.

Yesterday evening a plague riot occurred owing to the evacuation prosecution. The ill-treatment by the police excited the mob which had assembled to watch the prosecutions. The armed police and the Assistant Political Agent were sent for by Bhide Karbhari. The people asked the Assistant for redress of their grievances. The Assistant Agent and Bhide were confined in the court compound by the mob. The Bhide, Mudaliar and Farate were abused for plague operations. The Chief of Sangli, who has left all plague arrangements to the guidance of the Political Officers, was then appealed to for help, on whose coming, quiet was restored. The Chief, after consultation with the Assistant, granted the people's request, after which the Assist Agent went unhindered to his residence.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 4th November, were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	96	66
Karachi	6	3
Poona	1	...
Districts.		
Ahmedabad	...	...
Kaira	15	12
Panch Mahals	6	5
Broach	12	12
Surat	4	5
Thana	18	10
Nasik	35	47
Poona	135	99
Satara	933	743
Sholapur	31	25
Belgaum	1,536	1,153
Dharwar	2,146	1,570
Political Agencies.		
Baroda	92	67
Kathiawar	29	21
Kolhapur	623	433
Cutch	19	13
Rewa Kantha	4	3
Palanpur	...	...
Sachin	...	..
Akalkot	38	...
Aundh	38	24
Bhor	14	10
The week's plague figures were	5,907	4,388
Total to date	170,819	130,333

KOLHAPUR PLAGUE MEASURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Through the medium of your paper I beg to thank Doctor Wanless for his corrections. Nevertheless, in spite of the three details touched upon by Doctor Wanless, the rest of my letter and the main argument of it, and of the other letters which you have published, remain unaffected i. e. the neglect by the Political Agent of his duty towards the plague.—yours, &c.,

Kolhapur, Nov. 6. X. RAYS.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON A RICE MERCHANT.

HURJEE KHETSI, a rice merchant carrying on business at Carnac Bunder, reported to the police that one Shamji Tejpal, a broker, obtained from him 150 bags of rice for a firm said to have been carrying on business in the name of Ebrahimji Sultan Ali at Nagdevie Street. This happened on the 2nd instant. The understanding was that the bags were to be paid for on the 5th instant. A short time after the delivery of bags, complainant heard certain rumours about Ebrahimji Sultan Ali which made him suspicious, and an enquiry resulted in his ascertaining the fact that the firm in question was a bogus one and that the bags of rice were fraudulently obtained by three persons under false pretences. The police on being informed of the matter, made enquiries and on Sunday last arrested Shamji Tejpal the broker, Ismailji Sultan Ali, Alijee Goolamhoosein and Mohanji Oodowji. The second and third accused are said to be the principal partners in the bogus firm, and the fourth, a clerk in their employ. The police seized the books of the firm and recovered Rs. 856. A munim of the firm, named Karsandas, managed to escape and he is sought for by the police. The police further ascertained that the accused started business only on the 31st ultimo, and within four days they managed to obtain from different firms in the city eleven hundred bags of rice. A portion of the goods bought in the first instance was paid for in order to secure a credit in the market. The police are making further enquiries into the matter with a view to tracing the goods, the greater portion of which has, it is believed, been shipped from Bombay to foreign ports. Several merchants have instituted proceedings in the Police Court against the accused and the case has been remanded to the 10th inst.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN JOHNSON and Lieutenant Anderson, 1st Gurkha Rifles, are transferred to the 1st and 2nd Battalions respectively.

Captain Batten, 1st Madras Pioneers, succeeds Captain Wilkinson as Wing Commander of the Regiment.

Lieutenant J. R. Carden is appointed Quarter-master of the 15th Sikhs.

Major-General Sir W. G. Nicholson took over the duties of Adjutant-General from Major General G. De C. Morton at Bombay on Friday.

The Government have sanctioned the change from Pallaberam to St. Thomas's Mount of the regimental centre of the 13th, 20th and the 22nd Madras Infantry.

Captain Orr, I. M. S., has been appointed to the charge of the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar, in succession to Major Wyvilles. Thomson, I. M. S., who vacates that appointment on the 15th instant.

It has been decided that British officers of native infantry regiments dressed in red may wear the field cap in all orders of undress; the forage caps now in their possession being continued in wear off parade until the 31st December 1900.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

AMERICAN COTTON TOPICS.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.

COTTON merchants and speculators, according to a New York correspondent, are on the *qui vive* for the first killing frost. This and the fear of an unfavourable Bureau report on the 10th instant, a rumour that Neill Brothers, of London, were about to issue a "bullish" crop estimate, some reports that yellow fever at the South was spreading, the recent activity on the spot in Liverpool, heavy covering there, and favourable reports from Manchester have caused "bears" to act with more caution, especially as prices are the lowest for fifty years. The general opinion here is that this crop will be large unless there should be an unusually early killing frost. The lowest temperature during the past week was 44 degrees at Amarillo, in North-western Texas, not an important cotton section. The South is disgusted with the present prices, and sooner or later will come the usual and futile agitation in favour of a reduction of the acreage, and not impossibly a renewed onslaught on the system of trading in futures, to which in times of depression the planter is wont to attribute low prices. Some dealers contend that the quality of the growing cotton has been injured by wet weather, and that the crop as a whole will be of lower grade than the last. Some farmers, too, continue to announce their determination not to pick their crops owing to the existing low prices, but these are isolated cases. The recent wind and rain storm did more or less damage, but it is believed to have injured rice crops more than cotton. The "Evening Post" had a despatch from Savannah which stated: "Sea Island cotton was open and ready for the harvest. The wind and driving rains whipped the fleece out of the bolls and burried it in sand and water. One-third to one-half of the crop in the territory covered by the storm has been destroyed."

In their circular dated October 12 Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co. attribute the general bewilderment which seems to characterise the market to the occurrence of two large crops in succession. The following is the text of the circular: —"The demand for cotton around 3½ continues in Europe in a sufficiently large volume to prevent any decline below that basis, despite the enormous receipts which are daily coming into sight at the American ports. There is a disposition among planters to go slow about selling cotton below 4 1-2c in the interior, which present prices really mean to the producer. They consider that it is impossible for them to pay their commission merchants the advances which they have made on this basis, and they are therefore not eager to market their crop, though this view, which is generally held in America, does not seem to be borne out by the large movement of cotton through the interior towns. Some assume that this movement is swelled by the cotton which was held back from last season's crop, but the trade is so demoralised over the fact that it has to handle two large crops in succession that it is completely at sea over the movement, which under ordinary conditions should be interrupted by the low price and the quarantines which are in existence throughout the Mississippi Valley. No active speculation on the 'bull' side has as yet appeared in the market, but abroad there appears to be a steady investment demand based upon the idea of following the market down to a lower level. This demand, together with the buying by spinners, is sufficient to absorb the offerings at the present time, and there are really no weak spots to be detected in the market, though it is a subject of constant comment that never has the trade known such a pessimistic feeling as exists at the present time. The American speculative demand, which was so marked a feature last season, has entirely disappeared, and will hardly be tempted to enter the cotton market again unless some positive factor appears. Last year the fact that cotton during the month of August had sold at 8c. made the price of 5 3-4c. during November and December seem very reasonable; but this season, with August having sold at 6·60, the selling of January at 5·30 under the effect of a large crop does not make that price appear low to those investors who are usually attracted to cotton on a low basis of values. Therefore the number of people who have a favourable opinion of cotton at the present time is exceedingly limited, but it is certain that the attention of the outside world has been attracted to the staple by reason of its low price, and on any further decline we may expect to feel the effect of continued investment buying, which will in all probability make any further material break in prices exceedingly slow until such time as it can be absolutely determined whether the crop has been curtailed by frost or whether the yield will exceed the estimates now current."

Apparently very favourable estimates of the wheat crops of Australia this year have caused some anxiety in the colonies respecting the supply of tonnage for carrying the surplus. It is stated that the quantities available for export will be—South Australia, 300,000 tons; Victoria, 250,000 tons; New South Wales, 100,000 tons; or in all, deducting intercolonial requirements, 600,000 tons. This, it is remarked, means practically that 200 seagoing vessels will be required to move the exportable surplus of wheat this year from the Australian ports, a fact which indicates how important a good harvest is to Australia. Meanwhile, according to mail advices from Melbourne dated September 14, business in that centre had improved since the beginning of the month in nearly every department, but in no direction had it assumed large proportions. Confidence in the coming season had been strengthened by recent beneficial rains. The Melbourne Clearing-house returns, however, had continued rather disappointing, apparently in consequence of the dulness of the Stock Exchange. The total of the clearances in 1898 up to September 5 was £92,518,368, and showed a decrease of £1,049,214 as against the corresponding period in 1897. On the other hand, the Sydney clearances for the same period amounted to £81,896,532, and showed an increase of £1,790,702 as against 1897.

At the date of the mail advices from Buenos Ayres, September 19, the Chilian question was the dominant topic. The Chilian Boundary Commissioner had—as was indeed expected—drawn, not a line along the summits of the Andes, but a zig-zag line along the plains on the Argentine side of the ridge, taking in what the Buenos Ayres "Standard" describes as 85,000 square kilometres of "Argentine territory," and the Chilian people were demanding that this line should be submitted to arbitration. Argentina was also demanding arbitration, but only, we are told, on such points of difference as may arise in drawing a line "in the Andes." Such a line, it was maintained on the Argentine side, would be in accordance with the letter and spirit of the previous treaties, which however, "Chili ignores." The varying hopes and apprehensions respecting the boundary question had been reflected in the movements of the gold premium, which at one time rose as high as 175 per cent, only to fall back within a single day to 165 per cent. Since that time the premium, according to the recent telegraphic reports, has fallen to the neighbourhood of from 150 to 151, the lowest rates since the Baring crisis; the average for last year, for instance, having been 191·33 per cent. The first wools of the new clip, had already arrived in the market, and a heavy clip, fairly good in quality, was promised. Advices respecting agricultural and pastoral interests had also continued cheering. General rain in Santa Fe and Entre Rios had removed all danger of drought, and it was considered to be too late in the season for the locusts to do much harm.

The "Rio News" reports as follows in its issue of September 27 on the Brazilian coffee markets:—"The sales realised in the previous week were declared at 50,000 bags, against entries of 99,341 bags and shipments of 72,488 bags. The dull state of the market at the close of the previous week was not improved when the market opened on Monday. Very little business was done between factors and packers on bases which ranged from 10$600 to 10$700 per arroba for No. 7 type. The shippers as a general rule held aloof during the day, and only some 6,000 bags changed hands at 10$500 the arroba for No. 7. In Santos good average was sold at 7$500 per 10 kilos. The foreign markets were in a flat condition, but a reaction was confidently expected. The report of a better state of affairs in New York on Tuesday made the factors firm, and the business done between them and the packers was arranged on the same bases as on Monday. The shippers put in an appearance as a body, attempting to profit, if possible, by the weakness of the market but the packers could not see their way to accept offer of 10$200 more or less, and the 8,000 bags that were bought were purchased on bases of 10$500 and 10$600 per arroba for type No. 7. The market here closed firm. There was no change in Santos. The foreign markets were unchanged, with the exception of New York where a slight upward tendency was observable.

The news from New York on Wednesday being very favourable, a rise of 10 points having been reported, the business between packers and factors was done on bases of 10$700 and 10$800 for No. 7. The ideas of the shippers also went up a little, and 12,000 bags were sold at 10$800 and 10$700 the arroba. The market closed firm at those prices. The Santos market remained unchanged, but all the foreign markets showed appreciable rises. On Thursday the packers freely offered 11$000 to the factors, but these were firm, and the greater part of the business done between them during the day was done on a base of 11$200 per arroba. The rise in exchange upset the calculations of the shippers, who, after making bids which were not acceptable, retired from the market. Nevertheless some 12,000 bags were bought at 10$800. On Friday the packers displayed less animation than on the previous day, and after some small business was done at 11$000 the factors withdrew their stocks. The American shippers did not put in an appearance, but some 5,000 bags were sold to the European shippers at 10$800, and the market closed with sellers at that price. Santos showed no change, and the news from the foreign markets was devoid of interest. Saturday's market was an exact reproduction of Friday's. The prices ruling all round were the same, the American shippers still held back, and the European shippers bought some 12,000 bags."

To many persons engaged in trade the condition of that populous area known as the Yorkshire heavy woollen district is giving not a little concern. Time was, and not a decade ago, when all the mills appeared to be running full time and the workpeople to be earning good wages without any great strain upon them, either mentally or physically. A quarter of a century previously all the mills were being worked to their utmost capacity. Running overtime till nine and ten o'clock was quite common, and so was the employment of two shifts of operatives. New factories were built and quickly filled with the best and most up-to-date machinery, and shoddy was king. Then came a time of steady work, six till six, followed by the breaking out of the Civil war in the United States of America, which greatly stimulated the production both of cloth and blankets, the latter being wanted for troops in the field. The woollen cloth industry was prosperous in all its branches, doing a great amount of business with the United States through London, Manchester, and Yorkshire merchants, until the time when high tariffs were imposed on low-priced woollens. A period of dulness in the export trade followed, and there was no recovery of moment until the Franco-German War. That over, both Germany and France began to "protect" their manufactures by high duties, the production of cloth was made the subject of scientific study, and now goods from the looms of both countries, especially the former, are forcing those of the Yorkshire heavy woollen district out of the market.

The causes of this change have for some time been the subject of discussion amongst the clothiers of Dewsbury, Batley, and the other towns. Amongst these causes, it is contended, is the instruction which has been given freely to the foreigner, particularly to the Frenchman and the German. Some of the richest manufacturers in the heavy woollen district years ago built large factories abroad, stocked them with the best machinery, and took over both spinners and weavers, as well as dyers and other picked operatives, whose business it was to teach the native workers, not a few of whom were familiar only with old-fashioned processes. Orders were plentiful, and the capital invested was for a few years believed to give a good return. In the meantime German manufacturers, whose small works stood in contrast with the fine factories of their Yorkshire friends and rivals, began to bestir themselves; companies were formed with and without British capital. West Riding foreman and other skilled artisans were induced by the offer of high wages for set periods to take charge of departments, and before many of them had completed their engagements they found particularly in Germany, that their pupils had become their equals if not their masters, for the skill they had acquired was backed up by scientific knowledge. From that time, though fabrics of certain classes had previously been exported to the United Kingdom, particularly cloth for ladies' jackets and mantles, there began a competition which every year has become more serious, and is now the chief cause of the depression in the heavy woollen district. The same process of developing industries abroad by the use of Yorkshire capital and skill has been followed in the United States of America as well as in European countries that need not be named. Another cause for the existing depression is the production in some cases of cloth of low value. There are firms, and many of them, whose serges, tweeds, vicunas, &c. take rank with those made in Huddersfield and the neighbourhood.

Yet these firms suffer, and so does the entire locality, through the extremely "low" goods also produced there. Most of these goods are sent abroad, and their worthlessness brings British trade into disrepute. "All wool" blankets loaded with cotton have the same effect. Cotton is very largely used in the production of cloth, but its presence is never suspected by the retail buyer, who, however, if he lives in a hot country, has soon cause to remark upon the "spotty" condition of his new suit. Even the rags sent to the Dewsbury sales show deterioration, the presence of cotton in considerable quantities having for some years past been marked. Can it be wondered at that with such conditions dulness prevails in the Yorkshire heavy woollen district, especially when it is borne in mind also that heavy tariffs are imposed in all the Custom-houses of our rivals, both Continental and Transatlantic—tariffs that strike hardest at cloths and blankets of lower invoice price than at the productions of any other part of the West Riding? But it is far easier to state what has led to the depression in the district than to suggest a remedy. We have to face the fact that our rivals are now quite as well equipped as we are for the cheap production of fabrics of all classes. It cannot be said that in this district the wages question is an acute one. The trade unions are not aggressive, nor are the employers. What the latter immediately want is a change in the weather—frost and snow or cold rain to empty the warehouse shelves laden with heavy cloths and blankets.

The annual report to the Board of Trade on the railways of the United Kingdom during the past year was issued yesterday. It is stated that the paid-up capital of the various companies reached the stupendous sum of over £1,000,000,000 at the close of 1895, and at the end of last year it exceeded that amount by nearly £90,000,000. Included in the total sum, however, was a large amount (over £152,000,000 in fact), which was merely nominal, being due to additions made in the conversion, consolidation, or division of stocks, so that deducting this sum the real amount of the total paid-up capital would be about £937,000,000. The total passenger receipts were £40,508,000, an increase of £1,397,000 over the previous year. The first-class passenger traffic brought £3,211,000, an increase of £78,000; second-class, £2,306,000, an increase of £248,000; third-class, £25,492,000 an increase of £712,000; and season tickets, £3,027,000, an increase of £112,000. The goods traffic last year amounted to upwards of £47,000,000. The miscellaneous receipts last year yielded upwards of £5,000,000, or nearly £1,000,000, more than in 1896, making the grand total of receipts upwards of £93,000,000, or close upon £3,000,000, more that in the return for the preceding 12 months. As regards first-class passengers, it is to be noted that the continued tendency to decrease was arrested in 1895, and in that and the succeeding years increases have occurred. Second-class fares had continuously decreased from 1889, to 1895, the whole decline in that period amounting to no less than £769,000, but last year alot of leeway was made up, and in the result the receipts were but slightly below the figures of 1892.

THE German field artillery has recently been completely re-armed with quick-firing guns, and each army corps has been supplied with several patterns of howitzers to fire shell with melanite. A provision of mortars has been made to accompany the field armies, throwing shells charged with forty kilos of melanite, and having a range of over 6,000 yards.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

ACTION AGAINST A FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

OUR correspondent writes:—Mr. E. H. E. Leggatt, the Joint Sessions Judge, was entertained at a tea-party by the Member of the Bar, on Saturday last at the Bholanath Ladies' Institute at 5 p.m. Among others there were present: Mr. T. D. Fry, Rev. Dr G. P. Taylor, Rao Bahadhurs Lalshanker Umiashanker, Chunilal Dalpatram and Pranlal Harkisondas, Messrs. L. M. Wadia, T. S. Mapmudar, Jivanlal Varajral, Krishnarao Bholanath, Desaibhai Kalidas, Bhaishanker Nanabhai, Ramanbhai Mahipatram, K. N. Wadia, H. B. Gandevia, Keshovlal Motilal, and Varajrai Sakerlal; Drs. Nowroji Kawasji Kaikanvala, Sorabji Fardunji Ghandhi and Behramji Hormasji Nanavaty. After partaking of some refreshments, the party adjourned to the Hall, when Mr. K. N. Wadia, at the time of garlanding Mr. Legatt, spoke a few words as regards the great virtues which Mr. Leggatt possessed as a Judge, and fully expressed the satisfaction of the Bar while dispensing justice. The whole Bar joined in congratulating Mr. Leggatt on his having been appointed a full Judge at Sholapur, and fully hoped that he would be welcomed back here as Judge on some future occasion. Mr. Leggatt replied in touching terms, acknowledging the cordial way in which he was received, and he said that it would give him very great pleasure to return there as a Judge. After sincere greetings Mr. Leggatt left the Institute in the midst of hearty cheers of the members of the Bar.

Friendly societies are springing up like mushrooms in the District of Ahmedabad. There are now more than forty such companies existing in the city and its districts, leaving alone the companies that are registered in the Kaira district. On Friday last a criminal complaint was filed before Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy Dinshaw, the city Magistrate, by one Chandulal Ratanchand against the directors of the Guzerat friendly society for cheating, under section 417 of the Indian Penal Code by issuing false prospectuses', and otherwise misleading the people into the belief that the company promised to pay double the sum subscribed at the expiration of a certain period. The society is in other words a death benefit fund society, which promises to pay the nominees of the member a certain sum after his death, or double the sum subscribed after a period of twenty years. The complainant, on his petition being verified, was fully examined by the court. In his deposition the complainant said that he became a member a month ago, paid Re. 1 as the entrance fee and the monthly fee Rs. 1-4. After this he read the articles of the society and then the prospectus. Seeing the death-rate in the city and the dearth of members in future years, he came to the conclusion that the society was started to swindle the people out of their money. Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai, Solicitor, appeared for the directors of the said company, who filed a written statement on behalf of his clients. The matter stands adjourned till this week.

There are two lady candidates for the previous examination of the Bombay University from the Gujerat College. Miss. Sarda Gopilal Dhruve and Miss Jerban Ardesir Karanjawala are the candidates for the examination. The former has taken up Sanskrit and the latter French as their second language. Mr. Gibb on becoming District Magistrate and Collector, Mr. Mead has taken charge of the Baskari Taluka and Mr. Beyts that of the Savand and Dhulka Division and Mr. Emanuel I. C. S. is appointed to the Prantej Mahal.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Bartholomeuz took charge of his office as Civil Surgeon from Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel Narriman on Saturday last. Dr. and Mrs. Bartholomew were heartily welcomed at the station by the pupils of the Medical School and his Subordinates of the Medical Department, who profusely garlanded them. Dr. Kaikhosru Sorabji Narriman left Ahmedabad at 11 a.m. by the passenger train for Surat the same day.

It is quite certain that Mr. Manibhai Premabhai will be appointed President of the Municipality in place of the late Ranchorlal Chotalal. There are now two candidates, Messrs. L. M. Wadia and Keshavlal Motilal Vakil for the place of Vice-President. A President is nominated by the Government but a Vice-President is elected by the votes of members. It is difficult to say who will be elected by the Municipality out of the two who are in the running for the place.

PLAGUE PROPHYLACTIC INOCULATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Medical Union was held in the Readymoney Building last evening, when the discussion on the present position of Professor Haffkine's plague prophylactic inoculation was resumed. The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra was in the chair.

At the outset the chairman expressed his regret that the request made by him on behalf of the meeting on the last occasion to the representatives of the Press to refrain from publishing the proceedings of that meeting was ignored by one of the Gujrati dailies, though he was glad to see that the rest of them were courteous enough to give effect to his request.

The following propositions and amendments were before the meeting:—

Proposed by the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchundra Krishna, and seconded by Dr. B. S. Shroff—"That this meeting is of opinion that, considering the data now available and the satisfactory results of the observations collected regarding the protective effect of Professor Haffkine's plague prophylactic, the time has now arrived for the profession to make a definite pronouncement on the subject, and to invite the public to resort freely to the protective treatment as the only safeguard against plague. 2. The immunity derived from inoculation when done with a full dose appears to last for at least six months, but there is the possibility of its lasting much longer. 3. From the observations collected lately, it appears that a second inoculation done ten days or so after the first further reduces the incidence of plague in those who resort to inoculation, and a third, if such be practicable, would increase the immunity still further. The public are therefore to be invited to resort to at least two inoculations, and even to a third if practicable. The duration of protection is also likely to be enhanced by such a repetition. 4. This meeting of Medical men, who have had a wide experience of inoculation on persons of all positions, ages, and condition, declares emphatically that rumours of inoculation originating different diseases, such as leprosy, syphilis, &c., are devoid of any foundation; that considering the nature of the prophylactic, which does not contain any living germs, such an eventuality is absolutely impossible; and that there are no facts to show that inoculation aggravates any existing ailments despite of rare and isolated instances which may at first suggest such an idea."

Amendments.—Proposed by Dr. M. G. Deshmukh and seconded by Dr. G. B. Kher—"1stly.—That, in the absence of any series of experiments showing (1) that the apparently dead organisms contained in the prophylactic serum are incapable of growth in the bodies of animals as well as in men, and (2) that the introduction of living germs of the disease in the inoculated animals does not only fail to produce any symptoms of the disease, but that the germs do not at all grow there but are speedily destroyed, *i.e.*, the immunity conferred on the animals is not only of the antitoxic kind, but is powerfully antimicrofic, it is not possible to say that the general adoption of Professor Haffkine's antipague inoculation as a measure to combat plague epidemic is free from evil results. 2ndly.—In the absence of statistics of plague mortality among the inoculated and uninoculated sections of communities giving full details regarding the age, sex, race, social position and such other factors as confer natural immunity on individuals against a disease, no opinion can be expressed as to what degree of immunity is obtainable from inoculation."

Proposed by Dr. Nadirshaw, H. E. Sukhia and seconded by Dr. Khaja Abdoola—"That on giving due and fair consideration to both sides of the question of the prophylactic effects of Professor Haffkine's antiplague preparation, this meeting is of opinion that it is premature to pronounce definitely at this stage as to its harmlessness and efficacy or otherwise."

At the suggestion of Dr. A. D. Mody, the Chairman consented to take out the words "as the only safeguard against plague" from the first paragraph of his proposition, and to insert instead "as a very reliable safeguard against plague."

In the discussion that took place, several members addressed the meeting strongly recommending Professor Haffkine's plague prophylactic inoculation. Dr. Sukhia claimed the right of reply in regard to his amendment, but the Chairman ruled that the mover of an amendment had no such right.

On votes being taken, both the amendments were thrown out, and the original proposition was carried by 18 votes to 4.

On the motion of Dr. (Mrs.) Van Ingen, it was resolved to communicate the resolution passed by the meeting to the public, the Bombay Government, and the Municipality.

After according a vote of thanks to Professor Haffkine for attending the meetings of the Union, and giving necessary explanations in regard to the several questions raised by some of the members, the meeting dispersed.

IN Colonel R. Caldecott, whose death has just been announced, says the "Army and Navy Gazette," the Indian Medical Service loses an officer of great ability. He served for upwards of a quarter of a century in Central India, for many years as medical officer to both regiments of Central India Horse, and at various times and for different periods as residency surgeon at Indore. He succeeded Dr. Keegan as permanent incumbent of the appointment of Residency Surgeon and Civil Administrative Medical Officer in 1893. He gained a reputation such as few medical officers in India enjoy for his skill in surgical operations. To the Central India Horse the news of his death will be a great shock, for he was much respected by all ranks.

DANGERS OF THE STARTING MACHINE

A PATIALA INCIDENT.

WHAT might have ended in a serious accident took place on the second day of the Patiala Meeting in the Shazadpore Stakes, in which the Arab pony Lawyer unshipped his rider at the machine when waiting for the start. The pony collided with the uprights of the machine with such force as to break the strong teakwood stays which keep the main uprights in position, but luckily no damage was done to the rider and pony. But it is the occupance of such accidents that give the system of gate starting an evil reputation, and as they are quite preventible such a reputation is equally undeserved. The starter at a meeting at which the machine is used can and should take precautions to prevent any accidents of such a nature, and they are caused entirely by silly attempts being made to take flying starts, whilst the object of that starting gate is to prevent attempts of that kind. It is quite feasible to have a line drawn across the course about 20 feet behind the starting post, and for the starter to insist upon his field not crossing that line under a penalty of being reported to the Stewards for any wilful attempt at breaking the rule. If this were done accidents would rarely if ever happen, and whilst we know it is not possible to make a field of race horses stand as steadily in line as a squadron of cavalry, still it is quite possible to keep them as all events not nearer to the machine than the line, and at the same time to have them on their legs ready to go immediately the barrier is raised. The 20 feet between the line and the machine amply allows for a horse which is quick at getting off the mark to make use of his advantage and at the same time minimize the risk of any accident. It is quite wrong to allow a field of horses to come up at a canter to the machine, and this was very noticeable in the starting at the Patiala Meeting, and was freely remarked upon. As not only does this method of starting do away with the object of gate starting, but a very serious risk of a general smash up of men, horses and machine is taken. Rule 53, para. III, distinctly lays down that no flying start shall under any circumstances be made, and also gives the starter full authority to place his field as far behind the post as he thinks necessary, so that in insisting upon the field not coming nearer to the machine than 20 feet no contravention of any rule takes place, whilst a fair start and one practically free from risks of accidents is secured. Stewards of Race Meetings would be better serving the interests of owners, and at the same time be more fully carrying out their responsibilities as stewards, were they to insist upon a stricter observance of the rules relating to starting, and the spectacle of a field of horses rushing wildly at the barrier with the concomitant risks would ceause, to the benefit of all concerned. Whilst on this subject we would suggest for the consideration of our Indian Turf authorities the need of introducing out here the system obtaining at home of licensing starters, and then only after having proved themselves competent with both machine and flag as undoubtedly the fear of the license to act as a starter being withdrawn would greatly control and put a stop to the vagaries in the way of starting so often witnessed on the Indian turf, and with stewards of up-country meetings being obliged to engage the services of licensed starters only, the starting of races in India would soon compare as favourably as with that of any other country which at present we are afraid is not always the case.—*The Asian.*

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 1st November:—

PORT OFFICERS' FEES.

Submitted memorandum from Government in the Marine Department, dated 19th August 1898, forwarding, together with a copy of Government Resolutions dated 2nd May 1893 and No. 109 dated 14th May 1898, a letter from the Accountant-General, Bombay, and requesting an expression of the Trustees' views with reference to para. 4 of that letter. Read para. 5 of letter from the Government of India dated 25th March 1898, expressing the opinion that a Port Officer or any other Officer who is not a whole time Surveyor should receive as personal remuneration only half the fees levied under the Acts under which surveys are made, the other half being credited to the fund (whether Government or Port Fund) from which such Officers' salaries are paid. Read para. 4 of the Accountant-General

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

HUSCHKE'S AND PRICE'S EAU DE COLOGNE.

JAMSETJEE JEJEBHOY PAGDIVALLA VS. THE SOCIETE GENERALE MERCANTILE DE PARIS AND ANOTHER.

THE plaintiff in this case prayed that the first defendant should be compelled to perform a contract for the supply to him of Huschke's eau de cologne, and be ordered to pay Rs. 50,000 of damages for breach of the contract; that the first defendant be restrained from delivering any of the eau de cologne to the second defendant; and that the letter be restrained from selling any of the contract goods. That the defendants be also prevented from importing into Bombay goods similar to those they were under contract to supply to the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Scoat, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the first defendant; while Mr. Lawndes and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, appeared for the second defendant.

The plaint stated that, on the 17th December 1895, the first defendants agreed to supply plaintiff with Huschkes eau de cologne in monthly shipments for a period of three years from January 1896 at certain specified rates, the plaintiff to draw bills against invoices at 45 days' sight, but in the event of his not doing so, the first defendant was at liberty to dispose of the goods by sale. It was also agreed that such goods should not, during the contract time, be supplied to any other person in the Bombay Presidency. In April 1896, the plantiff made a second contract with the second defendant, Rustomjee Shapurjee Mistree, carrying on business as R Manekjee and Co., to deliver to him 12 shipments of the eau de cologne. Some time afterwards the plaintiff discovered that the defendants had conspired together to put an end to his contract with the first defendant, and to transfer to the second defendant the goods arriving under his contract. In March 1897, the first defendant demanded Rs. 5,000 as security from the plaintiff for the fulfilment of his contract; and on the latter, in October last year, omitting to pay two drafts, the first defendant cancelled his contract, and the plaintiff believed, then transferred it to the second defendant. Plaintiff further alleged that the first defendant was introducing into the Bombay Presidency similar goods in breach of the contract, getting them sent to Calcutta and then reshipping them to Bombay nominally consigned to Dhanjibhoy Shari, but really intended for the second defendant. The latter had also claimed that, as the plaintiff's contract was cancelled, he was not called upon to take any goods from the plaintiff. Under the circumstances the plaintiff prayed for the relief above mentioned. Mr. Lang, after reading the documents in the case said the real question was as to whether the defendant was justified in putting an end to the contract, and refusing to make any further shipments, contending that the plaintiff's failure to pay one of the instalments due was not sufficient ground to put an end to the contract.

The first defendant, in his written statement, admitted the contract with the plaintiff, but denied that the goods contracted for should not be supplied to other persons in the Bombay Presidency. He denied that he had attempted to hamper the plaintiff, and said that the latter had failed to deposit Rs. 5,000 with him, as promised, for the fulfilment of the contract, and had also failed to pay bills due under the contract. Under the circumstances, he considered that he was justified in cancelling the contract. He denied that he was aware of any eau de cologne, ordered by him, having been reshipped from Bombay to Calcutta, and submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs. The first defendant also submitted, in a supplementary statement, that the plaintiff, with a view to depreciate in the market the eau de cologne supplied under his contract, had labels fixed to bottles of similar water manufactured by Messrs. Price and Co, of London, which were imitations of those on the bottles manufactured by Ferdinand Mulkens. He further urged that the plaintiff had imported Prices eau de cologne with a view of settling it in Bombay as Huschke's or affecting the sale of the latter.

The second defendant admitted his contract with the plaintiff, but denied that he had conspired against the latter. On being informed by the first defendant, he admitted entering into a contract with him. He had established a branch in Calcutta, but on giving it up in January 1897, had transferred such of Huschke's eau de cologne which he had ordered out to Bombay; but he submitted such action did not amount to a breach of agreement with the plaintiff. He accordingly submitted also that the suit against him should be dismissed.

Mr. Lang, after reading some of the documents, submitted that there was nothing in the original agreement rendering his client liable to pay Rs. 5,000 as security for the performance of his contract. The first defendant had been trying to get out of the contract and had adopted the flimsy pretext of the non-payment of the small bills as a sufficient ground for cancelling the contract. The court had also to remember that the very same day first defendant did so, he made another contract with the second defendant and gave him delivery of the goods. Mr. Lang said the eau de cologne was principally used for drinking purposes, and that the contract was a profitable one was shown by the second defendant's anxiety to get hold of it. The learned counsel contended that the allegation that his client had been selling Price's eau de cologne as Huschke's had nothing to do with the present suit, and that the manner in which the eau de cologne had been imported into Calcutta was only a means to get it into Bombay.

Mr. Macpherson, for the first defendent, contended that at the time the indent was first made out, it was signed by persons who were partners of the present plaintiff, who, counsel argued, had no justification in carrying on the present suit on his own behalf. The learned counsel read the evidence taken on commission of a former assistant of the defendant in Bombay, in which he stated that one of the partners of the plaintiff signed the contract with him, but that the other refused to do so. The witness also said the plaintiff had verbally promised to pay Rs. 5,000 as security for the preformance of the contract, it being left to the firm's manager to ask for the deposit whenever he considered it necessary.

Mr. Macpherson called Mr. Zoberbigar who stated that he knew Khamissa and Arsiwalla to be the partners of the plaintiff. He was told so by his clerks and the plaintiff himself. Witness understood them to be the partners of the plaintiff in regard to the contract business alone, and not in the general business. The document before the court was brought to his room already signed by the plaintiff, and witness suggested that his other partners should sign it. Khamissa signed the document, but Arsiwalla refused to sign it. Cross-examined by the Hon. Mr. Lang witness said that he did not remember that the plaintiff had partners before the indent war telegraphed to Paris. He was sure he knew that the plaintiff had partners before he received an answer to the telegram. He had asked his clerks what guarantee there was for the transaction and witness was then informed that the plaintiff had the two partners. Witness had all along considered Khamissa a partner of the plaintiff. The letter of 25th September 1895 was drafted in his office. At that time both Arsiwalla and Khamissa were alive. At the time witness wrote the acceptance, he believed there were partners interested in the transaction other than Jamsetje Jeejebhoy. The letter for security was addressed to Jamsetji Jeejebhoy, because all letters pertaining to the transaction were so addressed. Became to know that Arsiwalla was dead in the beginning of 1897 and notwithstanding that, he continued to supply the goods to Jamsetji. Bills were always presented to Jamsitji for signature. He could not produce any letter in which he wrote to his home firm that the plaintiff had partners in the transaction.

Here several press copy letters were shown to witness whose the name of Jamsetji Jeejebhoy alone was mentioned.

Witness continuing said that shortly after the acceptance, plaintiff wrote a letter in his own name, but witness did not draw the attention of the plaintiff to his having other partners with him in the business.

In re-examination Mr. Macpherson put in a letter from the defendant to his home firm wherein it was stated that the chief partner had died of plague, and witness on being asked whom he referred to as the chief partner said the reference was to Arsiwalla.

Rastamji Shapurji Mistry the second defendant examined by Mr. Macpherson said he had received two letters from the plaintiff. Once he had been to Jamsetjee's office when Khamissa and Arsiwalla were there. Witness then hesitated to talk to the plaintiff in their presence, when the plaintiff informed him that they were his partners in the eau de cologne contract. The plaintiff did not inform witness at first that he had partners in the business.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang witness said that he had brought the suit against the plaintiff alone and he did not make the other partners parties to the suit as he was not so advised. He was not sure whether he had mentioned to his solicitors particularly that the plaintiff had other partners. The conversation he had with the plaintiff was long before the filing of the suit. Witness refused to hand the documents over to the plaintiff as he had paid for the same and wished to keep them with him.

At this stage further enquiry was adjourned.

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THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., to-day, give the following results:—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	5
	Mid & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	2	0	23
	Cumbala	0	0	
	Umarkhady	1	0	
	Dongri	1	0	
C	Market	1	0	16
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	1	0	
	Bhuleshwar	1	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbarwada	1	0	
D	Khetwady	2	0	8
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	1	
E	Mazagon	1	0	17
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamathipura	0	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	1
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	5
	Worlee	2	0	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-E. & Unknown	1	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Arthur Road		2	32
	Modykhana		3	
	Maratha		1	
	Total	14	7	87
	Total plague deaths to date	31,903	28,076	
	Same date last year	7	6	110

CHOLERA

Attack 1
Death 1

DAMAUN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since I sent an accountt to you a few days ago, about the doings of the Portuguese on the Damaun Frontiers, great changes have taken place and the sanitary cordon on the Portuguese Frontier is a thing of the past. The news of the removal of the British cordon, was hailed by the inhabitants of this benighted district with great satisfaction, and the 3rd inst of this month, was observed here as a *gala* day. Great rejoicings in the shape of burning crackers, tom-tom beating, distributing alms to the poor, and other demonstrations of like nature, were the order of the day. Fisherwomen and other poor people marched off in procession to thank the Portuguese and the English authorities, for this wise and magnificent measure, and both rich and poor participated in the movement. It will not be out of place, I hope, to mention here, that the poor people were great sufferers on account of the strict measures adopted by the respective authorities. They had to contend against two powerful foes, the plague and the famine, in as much as, the poor people who mostly lived from hand to mouth, were confined to their own limits, being unable to cross the frontier, and earn their living in the British territories, and consequently those who escaped the plague, fell an easy prey to Famine. Another circumstance, which I cannot forbear mentioning here, is the exorbitant rates charged by the tradespeople here, on provisions and other necessaries of life, taking advantage of the quarantine regulations for the last two years. These people were fortunate enough to secure passes for themselves from the English authorities, to cross the frontier under the plea of procuring their merchandise, and enjoyed the monopoly of dictating their own terms to the people. Now all this has happily passed, and the people are free to move about and exercise their different avocations without hindrance. It is piously hoped, that the plague which shows a downward tendency in Bombay, will shortly disappear altogether, and the frontier authorities will have no cause to impose another quarantine on the poverty-stricken people in the near future.

AN EYE WITNESS.

LINKS WITH THE PAST.

THE EXCAVATIONS AT PHYLAKOPI.

THE Bishop of London presided on October 20, at the annual meeting of subcribers to the British School at Athens, held at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House.

Mr. W. Loring, hon. secretary, presented the annual report, which stated that the excavation of the prehistoric site at Phylakopi, in the island of Melos, which was the principal event of the year, had led to the discovery of a vast quantity of pottery, painted and unpainted, as well as many stone implements. What made the site especially important from the scientific point of view was the existence of three clearly-defined settlements of different epochs, represented by superincumbent layars. There had also been discovered some specimens of an early script, undecipherable with our present knowledge. The excavations would be resumed next season.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said, although he could not speak as an expert, he desired to express his appreciation of the great importance of the British School at Athens. The school itself was the most conspicuous recognition this nation gave to the claims of archæology as a science. It was not too much to say that, just as discoverers in the present age were filling up the map of the world in a way that would have surprised our ancestors, archæologists were filling up records in the remote history of man with a rapidity and correctness that was most surprising to us. That those engaged in this work should be properly trained was of the greatest importance. The great object of this school was to supply a training which was adequate, and the lessons of which might be applied almost anywhere.

The work of archæology was really to abolish the difference between historic and prehistoric times, and that difference was being abolished with very great rapidity. There was a good deal of truth in a remark he recently read, that few reputations lived more than 100 years; that after that they simply became vehicles for the theories of some historian. It seemed to him, upon the whole, that great name served simply as pegs upon which the historian hung his theories as to the development of human activities and ideas which were most prominent in those times. The actual deeds a man did, and facts connected with him were only like the heaps of stones from which archæologists were engaged in reading the record of man's activity. Wandering Englishmen were continually picking up information abroad which not only experts but the general public appreciated. He was quite sure the general public largely appreciated the great addition to its knowledge of the life and thought, and habits and customs, of peoples of whom it knew little, which had been made by the directors of the British School at Athens. (Cheers.)

The motion for the adoption of the report was seconded by Mr. Penrose, and adopted.

Mr. D. G. Hogarth, the director of the school, then made a statement with reference to the Phylakopi explorations. Among the vast quantity of pottery found were a great many vases quite intact, and although it was not easy to state the date of their manufacture he felt certain it was many thousand years B.C. They had not yet had time to carefully examine all the treasures that the spade had revealed upon this site, but he could say that they were of the very greatest value, and would add much to their scientific knowledge.

MORALITY AND DOGS.

Dogs suffer from many sad strokes of fate, but none hurt them more than the extraodinary idiotcy and muddle-headedness which are shown by all official person dealing with them. In the penultimate Conservative administration there was a muzzling craze, virulent, though limited to cities; during this period a poor little skye terrier, let out for a morning run by itself, with a muzzle on, was, for no earthly reason, beaten to death by policemen where it was resting on the steps of a house in Portland Place. I investigated that case, being in England at the time, and I spoke to three ministers whom I knew about it. Two pooh-poohed the matter—it was beneath their dignity; the third, a Cabinet Minister, said he would make inquiries, did so, and informed me that he had come to the conclusion that it was not a case for censure, because the mistress of the poor little dog was a person of very light character, a kept woman in point of fact, and her testimony as to the dog's health could not, therefore, be regarded as trustworthy! I objected that, however shocking might be the morals of the lady, they could not affect the fact that the police had brutally clubbed to death a terrier lying peaceably on the top of some steps, and who, half an hour before, had been drinking milk at his mistress' breakfast-table. My friend, though usually a man of great perspicuity, logic, and good sense, had cantered off on that hobby-horse of morality which the Briton loves so dearly to bestride, and the murder of the innocent little skye went unavenged, though there were several witnesses, besides his owner, to his perfect sanity.—Extract from "Canicide," by Ouida, in the "Fortnightly Review."

DREYFUS.

A PLAIN STATEMENT OF THE CASE FOR REVISION.

(COMPILED FROM FRENCH SOURCES.)

At the moment when the question of the revision of the Dreyfus trial is about to be reopened before the Court of Cassation the *Times* gives its readers a comprehensive summary of the principal phases of a case destined to be a *cause celebre* in its political as well as in its judicial aspects as they present themselves to the advocates of revision. Our contemporary writes:—

FIRST RUMOURS.

On November 1, 1894, the *Libre Parole* announced that a Jewish Staff-officer, whom it named Dreyfus, had betrayed France and was confined in the prison of Cherche-Midi. Already, on the 25th October, the *Libre Parole* had announced that an officer was suspected of treason, and the *Patrie* and *Eclair* had given more vaguely the same news. Immediately all the newspapers which had seven years before championed the Boulangist cause—the *Intransigeant*, *Autorite*, &c.—began, without inquiring whether the accusation against Dreyfus was founded, to pour invective upon the alleged traitor and, with him, upon all Jews, dimanding their wholesale expulsion from the army, and gave, with regard to the treachery of Dreyfus and the vices which had led him into crime, a host of details of which the trial of the unfortunate man was to prove the falseness, but which created in public opinion, and especially in military circles, the preconceived conviction of his guilt. The way in which the Dreyfus case was brought to the knowledge of the public by newspapers known for their intimate relations with the General Staff and by their anti-Semitic violence proves two things—namely, that these anti-Semitic passions had from the first played a part in the affair, and that members of the General Staff furnished items of news, accurate and inaccurate, to the Press which made a business of inflaming civil and religious passions, in order to prevent, first of all Dreyfus's acquittal, and, later on, any revisions of his trial.

Here is what had happened. The Minister of War at that time was General Mercier, who was the object of the violent and daily attacks of Messrs. Rochefore, Drumont, and De Cassagnac in the *Intransgeant*, the *Libre Parole*, and *Autorite* and was exceedingly anxious for an opportunity of gaining prestige by some startling action. The Chief of the General Staff was General de Boisdeffre, who had not long before succeeded General de Miribel, and who was associated through his earliest connexions with Clerical and Royalist circles. The head of the Service des Renseignements (Second Bureau) was Colonel Sandherr, already suffering from softening of the spine, which compelled him to retire in the spring of 1896, and from which he died in January 1897. The son of a convert from Protestantism, he was a fanatical Catholic, and imbued with such hatred of the Jews that he used to declare that every Jew was in his eyes a scoundrel. Under their orders there were in the Bureaux of the General Staff the cousin of the Minister, Commandant Mercier Du Paty de Clam, an eccentric person, who saw spies everywhere, and even pursued for two years as suspected of treachery one of his own cousins because he had married a foreigner, knew several foreign languages, and was fond of travel; the Commandant Henry, a soldier of fortune who had risen from the ranks, without education, brave, but coarse, and capable, as it has been seen, of carrying his zeal even to criminal lengths; the Commandant Bertin, son of a Jewess, and perhaps, for that reason, all the more disposed to make a great show of anti-Semitic fervour, &c.

THE DREYFUS FAMILY.

Amongst the officers employed at that time on the General Staff there was in the Third Bureau a Jew Alfred Dreyfus, the first Jew who ever received an appointment of the kind. He belonged to an industrial family in Mulhausen. His father had left a fairly large fortune, and the three brothers were at the head of a flourishing manufacturing business. They were all keen French patriots. The youngest, Matthieu, had fought a duel with a Prussian officer who spoke slightingly of France. Alfred had refused the brilliant opening which was offered to him in business in order to enter, first the Ecole Ployetechnique and then the Ecole d'Application d'Artillerie at Fontinebleau, and, finally, the Ecole de Guerre. His character, rather reserved and haughty, did not attract sympathy, but he was known to his comrades for the keenness of his patriotic and military feelings. He married, in 1890, Mlle. Hadamard, daughter of a Parisian man of business, highly esteemed and wealthy. He had two children, whom he worshipped. A devoted husband and father, he lived entirely for his family and his work. At the military school his intelligence and his industry had struck all his professors, and at the final examination he obtained the ninth place and a certificate of *tres-bien*, although the general in command had refused him because he was a Jew, what is known as *lacote d'amour*—that is to say, a certificate of commendation for personal qualities. Unhappily for him, General de Miribel appointed him to a post in the Bureaux of the General Staff. He found there very much apart from his colleagues, who were jealous of him on account of both of his creed and of his self-centred demeanour.

THE FIRST CHARGE.

In the month of September, 1894, the Service des Renseignements of the Ministry of War received with other papers one which had been written three or four months before, enumerating different documents delivered by an unknown spy to Major von Schwarzkoppen, the German Military Attache. A careful examination of these papers should have shown at once that these documents, of little importance in themselves and disconnected, could not have come from an officer of the General Staff. But the Minister, already warned that acts of indiscretion and perhaps of treason were being commited, and thinking that the discovery of an important traitor would add to his own reputation, directed his inquiries amongst the General Staff itself. It was a true fruitless search until one day the late Marquis de Bores, one of the most fanatical of the anti-Semitic group, having heard of these inquiries, observed to M. Bertin that the traitor could only be "the Jew of the General Staff."

M. Bertin repeated this remark, which was welcomed as a flash of light by M. Du Paty de Clam and Colonel Sandherr. M. Du paty de Clam believed he recognized the handwriting of Dreyfus in the *bocdereau*, and was at once entrusted with the judicial investigation. But he required the opinion of qualified experts. The first to be cons ulted, on November 9, was M. Gobert, the Parisian expert of most authority. His opinion was negative. When he brought it, on October 13, to M. Du Paty de Clam, the latter burst out into such a fit of rage that another officer of the General Staff compelled him subsequently to apologize. The same day, October 13 M. Bertillon was summoned. He was not an expert, but an official of the police who had invented a so-called scientific and mathamatical system for judging handwriting by which it is easy enough to prove that any document has been written by anybody. By the same evening he had recognized that the *bordereau* was probably in Dreyfus's hand.

THE ARREST.

Even before the expression of this opinion Dreyfus had been summoned for October 15 to the Ministry of War, to be subjected to an ordeal which, in the mind of M. Du Paty de Clam, was to be decisive and when he arrived at the War Office on the 15th M. Du Paty de Clam had already in his hands an order of arrest dated the from preceding day. The ordeal consisted of dictating to Dreyfus a text in which were enumerated the documents of the *bordereau*. In the middle of the dictation M. Du Paty de Clam arrested Dreyfus on the plea that he trembled. Notwithstanding the denials of the latter, who had no conception of what was happening he declared him to be duly arrested, and had him conveyed to the prison of Cherche-Midi. Later, during the trial, when the Judges asked to see the text of the dictation, it was acknowledged to show no signs of any trembling of the hand, and M. Du Paty then contended that it was precisely his not having trembled which showed that Dreyfus must have been prepared beforehand for the ordeal which awaited him.

The arrest was illegal, for it should have received the authorization of the Commandant of Paris, General Saussier, who later reprimanded Commandant Forzinetti for having accepted delivery of the prisoner. General Saussier, it was feared, would not be so easily satisfied of the culpability of a man who had absolutely no motive for committing such a crime—neither lack of money, nor vices, nor sympathy for Germany, nor mental eccentricity—and who had, on the contrary, every reason in the world to be irreproachable in the discharge of the profession which he himself had chosen as a vocation.

THE INVESTIGATION.

M. Du Paty de Clam was charged with the investigation. It was conducted with most profound secrecy and the most inquisitorial methods. Dreyfus was not allowed to communicate with any one except the *juge d'instruction*, who repeatedly subjected him to the ordeal of dictation in order to try and obtain specimens of handwriting resembling that of the *bordereau*. Madame Dreyfus was forbidden to tell a soul where her husband was. She was refused all information as to the charge brought against him, and, at the same time, by the most atrocious threats, attempts were made to extort from her compromising expressions. The Minister of War did not immediately advise the President of the Republic or his colleagues, no even the President of the Council, M. Dupuy of what was happening at the Cherche-Midi, and the first indiscretions were committed for the benefit of journalists who should have been the last to be favoured with them. It was only in November that the secrecy was removed and the anti-Semitic Press at once commenced a minatory campaign against General Mercier, who was accused of wanting to facilitate Dreyfus's escape, against the experts in handwriting, who were, it was said, sold to the Jews, and against the future judes, who were to be paid for his acquittal. Calumny was poured out on Dreyfus and his brothersand on his wife's family without a single newspaper venturing to take up their defence. At the same time the Minitry of War was asking the secret police for reports on Dreyfus's private life, and the German spies in French pay for any information they might have with regard to the proceedings of a certain Dreyfus. Naturally, denunciations were not wanting, but none was sufficiently substantial to be even mentioned in the Dreyfus trial. General Mercier, nevertheless, was leaning more and more towards conviction, although M. Casimir-Perier had pointed out to him the danger of an indictment based on such slender foundations, and M. Hanotaux, warned by Count Munster that those who believed that Dreyfus had any connexion with Germany were on the wrong track, begged the Ministry of War, with all the eloquence which he could command, to give up the proceedings. All this was of no avail. New experts were called for. One of them, M. Pelletier, sided with M. Gobert. Another M. Charavay, found that the *bordereau* might be by the same hand as the the specimens of handwriting which, although by no means well authenticated, had been submitted to him as belonging to Dreyfus. The last M. Tessonieres, who was subsequently disqualified for improper proceedings, sided with M. Bertillon. Whilst laborious efforts were thus being made to collect moral evidence with regard to Dreyfus, none of which, however, could stand being scrutinized, or to extort from him a confession of his guilt, General Mercier, accused every day by the anti-Semitic Press of trying to save the traitor, declared twice to the editors of the *Matin* and the *Figaro*, on November 17 and 27, that he was certain of Dreyfus's guilt. These declarations, made by a Minister who had refused to see Dreyfus, who condemned him without hearing him, were in themselves a blow dealth at the independence for the Court-martial which was to try him, for an acquittal became in this circumstances an affront to the Minister and to the officers of the General Staff who had conducted the preliminary inquiry. Nevertheless, Dreyfus was within an ace of being acquitted.

THE TRIAL.

he trial began on November 19, 1894. It was conducted with closed doors, notwithstanding the protest of Maitre Demange, Dreyfus's counsel, and although nothing in the facts enumerated in the indictment justified such a measure. The indictment, drawn up by Commandant d'Ormescheville, is in itself a vindication of Dreyfus. The only fact, the only definite document, upon which it is founded is the *bordereau*, which two experts out of five, and the two who carried most weight, denied to be in Drayfus's handwriting. The rest is made up of vague insinuations as to the morals of the accused, which the proceedings proved to be false. One by one all the charges other than the *bordereau* had to be abandoned, and when M. Bertillon explained the system according to which he proved it to be in Dreyfus's handwriting (because, with the exception of certain words which M. Bertillon asserted to have been traced over letters of M. Matthieu Dreyfus, there was no connexion between the handwriting of the accused and the *bordereau*, a fact which, the witness declared, showed a settled purpose to disguise the handwriting), the Court was itself amazed at such a line of argument. An acquittal was certain. But whilst the Court was deliberating a document was communicated to it mention a certain "D," as having furnished information to a foreign Power. The members of the Court, who were soldiers rather than jurists, were afraid of causing the downfall of the War Minister, who had declared Dreyfus to be guilty, of discrediting the General Staff which had conducted the preliminary inquiry, and of being themselves accused of corruption. They did not doubt for a moment that "D," was Dreyfus though to-day it is well known that it referred to a civilian, a subordinate spy, of whom MM. Panizzardi and Schwarzkoppen spoke as unimportant, with a disdain which they would not have entertained for an officer of the General Staff. But the officers who composed the Court-martial only wanted to be convinced, and had no idea that they were committing a crime in delivering judgment on a document unknown to the accused and to his counsel. They were paralysed by the fear of being accused of having sold themselves and of giving the lie to their superior officers.

It must be assumed that the Ministry, its subordinates, and the Judges really believed in Dreyfus's guilt, but the first knew that there was no certain proof of his guilt. General Mercier did not at first confess either to his colleagues or to the President of the Republic that Dreyfus had been condemned on a secret document but in order to dispel the President's anxiety and that of M. Hanotaux this secret document and others of similar origin were communicated to them without any mention of the use that had been made of them. It may be doubted whether these documents convinced them, and it may be safely asserted that the ignorance in which M. Casimir-Perier had been left by General Mercier throughout proceedings of such grave importance for the country was one of the causes which determined his resignation.

(To be continued.)

SLOAN THE AMERICAN JOCKEY.

J. T. SLOAN, whose sensational riding has been the most remarkable feature of recent race-meetings, was born in the State of Indiana and is twenty five years of age. He commenced riding (says the *Daily Graphic* in a sketch of his career) when very young but only came into prominence about three or four years ago. He holds a wonderful record in America and his success is phenomenal. On March 21 last he had five mounts in California and won them all, and finished up the week with no fewer than eighteen races out of twenty-nine mounts. This is a record, for it means an average of three victories a day. Sloan is credited with having made an income of about £15,000 a year in America and this is probably true, for he dresses and lives in the most luxurious style, and employs both a private secretary and a valet. Apart from his riding, Tod Sloan is a conspicuous character, for his dress and jewellery have excited the awe and wonder of the Newmarket fraternity. It is said that he never was seen to wear the same scarf more than once, and never twice went into the paddock wearing the same suit of clothes. He is a good shot, a capital boxer, and a splendid billiard-player—in fact, a good all-round sportsman. Up to the time of writing Sloan had fifty-seven mounts since he has been here this autumn, and has won no fewer than twenty-nine of them. His mount is nearly always favourite, for he always rides to win. English trainers have been trying experiments to test Sloan's style of riding. Mr. W. Brown, the Royston trainer, says that he has tried with a boy riding a horse both ways, and has proved that Sloan's style of riding takes at least 7lb. of a horse's back so that the crouching attitude will probably be adopted before long by some of the English jockeys. Sloan came to this country to ride for Lord William Beresford and Mr. Lorillard, but has made no engagements for next year. He is to ride the Prince of Wales's horse Nunsuch in the Cambridgeshire next week.

NOTORNIS REDIVIVUS.

THERE is quite a touch of romance in the account of a fresh discovery of that rare New Zealand bird, the Notornis Mantelli. In 1847 Sir Richard Owen found among a collection of bones sent to England by Mr. William Mantell some portion of a large bird's skull which, with that positive genius he had for classification, he decided must have belonged to an unknown member of the Rallidæ, or rails, the class which includes such water-birds as the moorhen and coot. Two years later a live specimen of the bird, which everyone supposed to be as extinct as the moa, was caught and killed by some sealers in Dusky Bay. Three years later still the Maoris on Secretary Island killed a second specimen, and were much excited because it confirmed an old tradition that their ancestors had known such a bird. It was twenty-seven years before a third specimen turned up, and again it was wantonly killed, this time by a rabbiter who inhabited the deserted wilderness near Lake Te Anau. A Mr. Connor, seeing the body slung up to a ridge pole, recognised it, cleaned the skin and skeleton, and forwarded them to England, where they were sold by auction for £110, the purchaser being the Dresden Museum. The skins of the two previous birds are both in the South Kensington Museum. Only one other trace of *Notornis* has come to light up to the present day, and that consisted of an incomplete skeleton found near Te Anau, which reposes in the museum at Dunedin. The present anouncement is that Dr. Young, of Invercargill, has come upon a fresh specimen of the bird, which it is hoped may be alive. There is something pathetic in the thought of this old-world creature, which has seen a geological epoch go by, still drifting on into an age which knows no better than to wring its neck at sight and put it into a glass case.—*English Mechanic.*

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th October, 1898, on 17'28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	100	...	400
Per mile of Railway	17	6	...	23
For previous 16 weeks of half-year.	5,112	3,955	21	8,089
Total for 17 weeks.	5,412	3,056	21	8 489
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	91	392	5	393
Per mile of Ry. do.	5	18	..	23
Total to corresponding date do.	4 851	3,182	76	8,112

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 2
Increase to date ..... " 377

THE STAGE AS A PROFESSION.

ESS BY MR. GEORGE ALEXANDER.

MR. GEORGE ALEXANDER, was at a matinee given at the Manchester Athenæum. After the performance, which consisted of Mr. Pinero's "Bygones" and a short monologue entertainment by Mr. Harrison Hill, an address was given by Mr. Alexander. The President of the Club, Mr. B. S. Attwood, occupied the chair. The title of the address was "Practical hints on adopting the stage as a profession." Mr. Alexander said:—In addressing an audience the constituent units of which may be, without impertinence, described as potentially stage-struck, one may be pardoned graciously for ungraciously insisting on the claims of the first fine, careless, rapturous hint which presents itself in the guise of serious advice: Don't—don't do it. But if—and in this case the virtues of the "if" lies in its necessity—if, I repeat, your audience—or that part of it, chiefly female, whose mind is entirely made up (for the last time), murmurs "Too late! we have done it!" the one thing left to an itinerant philosopher to do is to attempt to minimise the disaster.

"Believe me sire,
When men are bent on deliberate wrong,
They seldom are at loss to justify it!

And the ardent feminine or masculine enthusiast who may be resolute in his or her designs upon the public will furnish you with a thousand (identical) reasons why the profession of acting is indubitably her or his predestined inevitable undertaking. Undertaking!—how ominous a word here! How many hopes, ambitions, possibilities, lie buried here! How many empty epitaphs attest the mortality of fame!

All that is known of us a fretful hour!
All that is left of us an old daybill!

With these resolutes, then, let me deal, these ironsides of that borderland which bounds our fabulous country, and let me deal gently with them. Granted the inevitable, what is there to say? Why—don't, and yet again. Don't! Don't—unless you can rough it. Don't—unless you can wait. Dont—unless you can eat your heart, Don't—unless you can weep—and win. Save you can accept as your portion disappointment, delay, weariness, travel and travail, opposition, malice, neglect, the heartache, and the thousand natural shocks this stage flesh is heir to—why, I would din it into you. Don't! If you can, and will—then here's luck to you! Now we can talk. Now we are on level ground. First, then—and last, then—if you would be an actor study nature, learn to hold up the mirror—that is the whole duty of acting. Study her in the streets, in the drawing-room, in the assembly; get at her secrets and her manifestations of them; learn to demonstrate them, to reproduce, repeat them; go into the solitude and meditate them, practise her expression, remember her accent, make her live in you again. Perfect the machinery—learn her myriad ways of walking, of talking, of being, and of doing; let nothing seem too trivial, nor too hard. Realise her every way, and seek how best to express her. It is in the nearer approach to nature's great self, great in all large and all small things, that the joy, the full-flowing joy of acting lies, and only they who can feel this can ever hope to succeed. And I myself doubt if there be any exaltation so great as that of the supreme moment of the actor. And this lies in serving nature faithfully through art. The greatest artist, and the closest to nature, was Shakspere. Steep yourself in Shakspere, gain acquaintance with his men and his women. Conceive them afresh—give them a new being, walk apart, and voice them and gesture them, and act them to yourself. He touched the noblest and the meanest; and in him you will find all secrets.

Others abide our censure; thou art free.

And as he is free of our judgment, so also, in another sense, is he free of his bounty. "Out-topping knowledge," he gives of all knowledge to such asasked him and he is our early friend and our latest comforter. Yes, indeed, and indeed, steep yourself in Shakspere. Then get all the practice you can. Act whenever and wherever you see the slighest unpromising opportunity. Never mind your friends; don't let them deter you. Treat home-critics with contempt and grumblers with disdain. Whatever be the end, go on acting. Heat grows by friction—so will your enthusiasm, and there'll be plenty of friction, don't you fear for that. And as the parts get bigger, and the performances more frequent, so will the friction become more intense and the enthusiasm more glowing. Nothing divides a household so much as private theatricals.—(Laughter.) That is one of the sacrifices demanded by art, and when the muses beckon, "papa" must take a back seat. Yes, be diligent in your ill-doing. Weary them with Shylock and Portia, estrange them with Hamlet and Ophelia, sadden them with your humour, lighten them with your tragedy—only go on. Drama means "doing." Do your friends. So much the sooner will you be able to do the public—sucessfully. (Laughter.) When you have practised in private all the greatest parts of all the ages; when you have forfeited your friend's indulgence and your relation's love; when you feel that only opportunity stands between you and greatness go to some actor-manager, other than myself, and get a banner to wave. Laughter.) Ah, no; I am not jesting, believe me. The greatest have begun so. The men and women who have climbed have shirked nothing, failed of nothing and done something. And even if you are not destined to greatness; if you are neither born great, nor fated to achieve greatness, nor like to have greatness thrust on you, you may yet be very contented, very happy, very well friended, very heartily welcomed. The player of small parts is not without his reward. The stroller who makes but an insignificant one of an insignicant company at an insignificant salary, sometimes, I fear of uncertain recurrence—(laughter)—finds some thing to compensate him. Let him but love his art and all is well, for, following her even thus, he disarms the enmity of inclination and fulfils a loving service. And, after all, though the pay be precarious, it is, while it continues, as good or better than the pay given in other callings for a similar level of work done and expense incurred. Do work you care for, and, in one sense, you are a rich man. So to one who loves his art an artistic career, however hard, is not of necessity poor. The ultimate rewards may not be enormous. I suppose, looking at it commercially, that there is hardly a field for monetary speculation attended with so large a risk as theatrical management. The fortune created by one production to-day may be dissipated by another production to-morrow, though the artistic level of intention and sacrifice may even have been raised in the process. The moneys made by the most successful managers and actor-managers compare unfavourably with those which reward the fortunate in any other profession or business. Believe me,

They that stand high
Have many blasts to shake them.

is not only true of princes. We must be armoured at all points—and misfortunes seldom come singly! But the remedy

WRITERS AND READERS.

MESSRS. CONSTABLE are to publish Mr. Meredith's "Odes in Contribution to the Song of French History." One piece, that referring to France in 1870 has already appeared among Mr. Meredith's poems. The three pieces which accompany it are new, having only been printed in "Cosmopolis." The first treats of the France of the Revolution, the second of France under Napoleon Bonaparte. Then comes the reprint, and finally a poem of which the subject is Alsace-Lorraine.

Mr. John Lane, who has just returned from his wedding visit to America, has arranged to bring out this autumn a collected edition of Mr. William Watson's poems. The first public rumour was that it would be a joint venture as between him and Messrs. Macmillan. Mr. Lane, however, has bought from that firm the rights in their two Watson volumes, "Poems" and "Lachrymæ Musarum." The coming volume will be entitled "The Collected Poems of William Watson," and will be dedicated to Lord Rosebery.

The volume will not necessarily contain all the verse that Mr. Watson has written. He will select for contents the work by which he wishes to be judged. That test will probably rule out altogether his first book, "The Prince's Quest," also the "Eloping Angels." But these volumes, and all their companions, will continue to be available by themselves, as now published. The collected edition, of which there will be a small issue on large paper, will be published simultaneously in America by Mr. Lane.

Owing to the death of Mr. Harold Frederic, his new novel, "Gloria Mundi," which was to have appeared the other day, as announced, was to be published on Nov. 1. The leading character in it is a duke, and in that relation there is on the cover a coat of arms which Frederic suggested. He saw this cover himself before his death, but no copy of the novel had then been bound. The other novel, "The Market Place," which Mr. Frederic leaves in manuscript is mainly a story of the Stock Exchange. It is quite finished, and is, indeed, already in the hands of the American publisher, but it need hardly be expected for another year.

Sir Charles Dilke is making a volume of a series of his paper on the British Empire. Arrangements have been completed for the publication of the book during next month by Messrs. Chatto. Sir Charles has twice made a thorough tour of the world, studying on the spot most of the questions which affect the British Empire. In his opening chapter he passes it in review as a whole, then proceeds to India, Canada and Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, and Africa have chapters, and the closing portions of the book deal with the Crown Colonies and with colonial defence generally.

Pierre Loti's volume of "Impressions," published not long since in French, has been translated into English. It will be published almost at once by Messrs. Constable, with an introduction by Mr. Henry James. He says he owes to Pierre Loti's writings an amount of pleasure difficult to express. To him Pierre Loti, from the first time of making literary acquaintance, had been one of the joys of the time. As a sailor Pierre Loti has seen a good deal of the world, and he draws these sketches from its four corners. For instance, one deals with Annam, another with Carmencita, the Spanish dancer.

The biography of Henry Cecil Raikes, by his son, Mr. St. John Raikes, will appear within a few days. Mr. Raikes was, in the Scotch phrase, "a son of the manse," for he was born at the Deanery, Chester, in 1838. All his life he took a keen interest in public affairs, and as Postmaster-General he came into the front rank of public men. From a large mass of material at his disposal, the biographer has selected such events as appeared to have personal value or general interest. Messrs. Macmillan publish the work which has a portrait of Mr. Raikes.

Some little time ago Professor David, of Sydney, carried out, in the Pacific, studies upon the formation of coral reefs. Many of the investigations were made in the locality of the Fijian Group, and valuable results were obtained. Mrs. David accompanied her husband, and she has written an unscientific account of the expedition. This volume, which is entitled "Funafuti," and which Mr. Murray will publish, is simply a chatty account of the experiences of the party.

Mr. Edwin O. Sachs's magnificent work, "Modern Opera Houses and Theatres," will be completed towards the middle of November by the issue of the third volume, which includes a treatise on theatre planning, with various supplements. A feature of this volume will be the particulars given in the introduction regarding the finance, staffing, and management of the subsidised or endowed theatres of the Continent, which should be of some interest in view of the proposal for a Municipal Theatre for London. Among other chapters there is one dealing with safety of life, and another with the service arrangements. The three supplements treat respectively of stage mechanesim, theatre fires, and protective legislation. Messrs. Batsford publish the work.

Sir James Ramsay, a well-known literary baronet, recently finished two historical volumes upon which he had been long engaged. They are entitled, "The Foundations of England," and deal with our history up to the death of Stephen in 1154. Sir James has already published a work treating of England during the Lancaster and York period, and eventually he may give us a complete history of England. He mentions no battle-field in his present instalment which he has not studied on the spot. Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein will have the volumes ready next week. Sis James Ramsay does most of his literary work at his seat in Scotland.

Mr. Fred. W. Lucas has written a criticism and indictment of the annals of the voyages of the Venetian brothers Nicolo and Antonio Zeno, which will be published at two guineas shortly by Messrs. Henry Stevens, Son and Stiles, the American and antiquarian booksellers of Great Russell-street. The work is the outcome of a friendly difference of opinion discussed between the author and Mr. C. H. Coote, of the British Museum, about six years ago, as to the oft-debated identity of the island of "Frisland" of the Zeno story, the point at issue being whether America was discovered by the Zenos during their voyages in the North Atlantic about the end of the fourteenth century. Mr. Lucas hopes that the Zeno narrative and map may henceforth cease to be regarded as reliable sources of history and geography.

"Dr. Thorne," a story by Mr. Rider Haggard, will be published shortly by Messrs. Longman. The "conscientious objector" figures in it.

"Red Rock" is a novel by Mr. Thomas Nelson Page, the American writer, which Mr. Heinemann will shortly issue here.—Mr. Lane will publish a historical romance by Mr. J. F. Charles. It is entitled "The Duke of Linden."—Messrs. Constable are to publish a Christmas story book with pictures, entitled "The Hollow Tree." The text is by Mr. Albert Bigelow Paine and the pictures by Mr. J. M. Conde. Adventures in Wallypug Land is another Christmas book which Messrs. Methuen are just bringing out. It is by Mr. G. E. Farrow, with illustrations by Mr. Alan Wright.

Dr. Keightley, author of "The Crimson Sign," is publishing through Messrs. Hutchinson a new historical novel entitled "The Silver Cross," which deals with the Duchesse de Chevreuse and Cardinal Mazarin. Mr. Arthur Paterson has written a new novel entitled "The Gospel Writ in Steel." It deals with the American Civil War, but the interest is romantic rather than historical. The volume will be issued immediately by Messrs. Innes. Uncle Jack from America, by Miss Edith C. Kenyon, and Mr. R. G. Soans, will be published by Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall and Co. Mr. Frederic J. Webb is publishing through Mr. Fisher Unwin a story entitled Harry Ingleby, Surgeon. "The novel records the life history of a young doctor, and the East-end is among its scenes.

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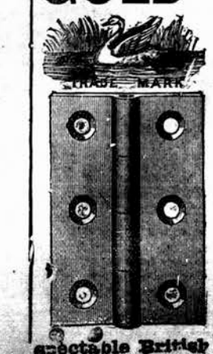

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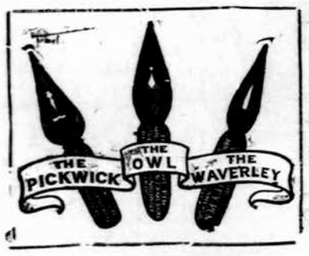

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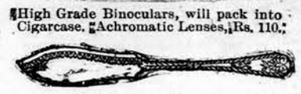
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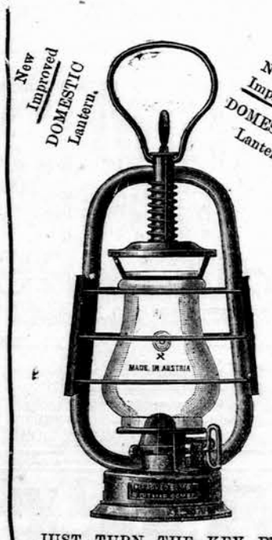

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